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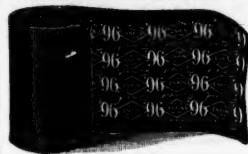
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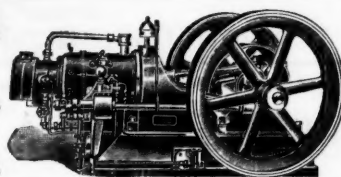
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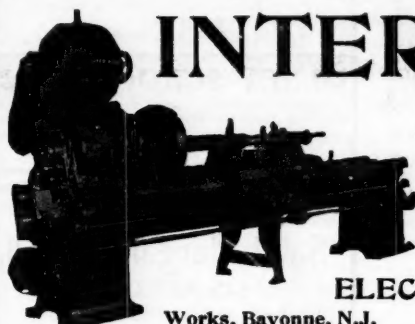
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Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., commanding the Northern Division, is confident that the American people will ultimately realize that our present system of enlisting volunteer armies and training them in war, instead of preparing them in time of peace, is wasteful, foolish and dangerous, and that we shall in due course witness the adoption of a wiser policy. He points out that what war does in war for the creation of effective armies, discipline and proper training would do in time of peace, and that the remedy for our present shortcoming is the organization of a national militia under the immediate control of Army headquarters and officered by men with the equivalent training, experience and knowledge of an enlisted man who passes the necessary examination and obtains his commission. "What is really needed," says General Corbin in a thoughtful discussion of the problem, published in the *Kansas City Times*, "is that at least one full regiment should be raised and equipped in each State and subject to a discipline and training that would guarantee efficiency whenever the call to arms came. Understand clearly that I am not in any way advocating an increase in the Regular Army. I believe that is quite large enough. But what I do want to see is the establishment of an absolutely effective and reliable second line of defense, and that we can only get from a national militia organized and officered as I suggest. I believe that public opinion is rapidly preparing itself for a movement of this description and men of experience who love their country sufficiently to tell the truth frankly will endorse my view. When I was in Australia last year I saw a national militia officered and organized very much on the lines I suggest, not as thoroughly perhaps, but the germ of the thing was there. Although the country is still young they have a fine system of coast defense, with each fort manned by a permanent garrison and a large force of artificers to keep the guns in order. Then they have their second line of defense for that arm of the service in a militia officered by thoroughly trained men and that militia works hard from year to year on the guns of the fort to which it is attached. When I was in England, I was told by Lord Kitchener, Sir John French and Sir Ian Hamilton that the Australian troops were the best fighting material in the South African war."

It is probable that the khaki uniform for the Army will be abandoned except for troops serving at over-sea stations and the olive drab service uniform, lined for winter and unlined for summer use, will be adopted for all troops serving at home stations. The Quartermaster General of the Army has made a recommendation to this effect to the Secretary of War which, it is probable, will be approved. It appears that the output of gray cotton goods in this country is now practically the monopoly of one corporation whose selling agents hold and control the secret of khaki dyeing. Quartermaster General Humphrey has stated in an official communication that neither of these concerns have materially advanced the price of khaki cloth or duck over that of former years, but for some unknown reasons the contractors are so very far behind in two of their contracts for khaki cloth that the contractors for the manufacture of khaki coats and khaki trousers, General Humphrey says, cannot obtain the material called for by their contracts with the War Department and this has entailed much inconvenience to the Army and the organized militia. None of this material can be purchased in open market, and the propriety of going into the London market for khaki is questionable from the standpoint of policy as well as that of quality and uniformity. In view of this General Humphrey has recommended that the khaki uniform be abandoned for troops serving in this country, and has called attention to the fact that the Quartermaster's Department is now experimenting with a light olive drab

cotton-wool fabric (fifty per cent. of each) as a substitute for the khaki. This material is claimed to be washable, and if the coats made of it are unlined it is believed they will be cool if not cooler than the khaki cloth coat. Any first class cloth mill can produce olive drab, which is entirely the result of blending colors, while the khaki dye is piece dyeing, and a secret process, so far as obtaining a fast color. It is further recommended that should it be determined to continue to supply the troops in the Philippines with cotton clothing, khaki color, that the cloth in future be purchased in Great Britain and the garments manufactured and supplied as at present. The Quartermaster General believes the olive drab or a deeper greenish shade would meet the requirements of a field uniform for the Philippines far better than the khaki color.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., in a letter to the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, protests against the generally accepted theory that the danger of collision between ocean liners at sea is very remote, and in support of his view to the contrary, he relates the following personal experience: "Returning home recently in the North German liner *Barbarossa*, on May 31, about 8 a.m. we passed the Cunarder *Campania*, bound east. When her approach was mentioned to me by a fellow passenger I was just able to see her by craning my head as far as I could over the port rail. She must, therefore, have been nearly right ahead, and she passed so near that her name was read without glasses. The weather at the time being clear, the circumstances presented no difficulty; but four or five hours before, at early daybreak, we had an hour of fog, which recurred also a little later. Under such conditions, which were evidently possible at any time, it is mild to say the situation would have been extremely tense. Being in about longitude 30 degrees, there was no land within 200 miles. The question, therefore, naturally arises why were two steamships, laden with passengers—the *Barbarossa* had 1,500 steerage—following courses which might entail even a remote risk of head-on collision? I have been under the impression that the great companies prescribed to their vessels certain limits to avoid such risk, and that the *Barbarossa* was so governed is inferable from the fact that, after leaving the approaches to the English Channel until reaching those to New York, no steamship was seen, so far as I heard, pursuing a direction other than our own except the *Campania*. That the chances against collision preponderate greatly is nothing to the purpose. Not the slightest needless risk should ever be run, and it is to the public interest that any such meeting should be reported by one or more of the passengers, specifying place and time."

Inasmuch as the Army recruiting service spends a large sum of money every year for advertising, the military authorities are resolved to ascertain how effective this expenditure is in bringing new men into the Army. With that object in view, Major General Ainsworth, Military Secretary of the Army, has addressed a circular to all officers in charge of recruiting stations instructing them to obtain from every applicant for enlistment a statement showing whether his application was the result wholly or in part of any form of advertising, and if so, of what form, specifying whether newspaper advertisement, recruiting poster, recruiting circular, sight of recruiting flag and station, or some other form of advertisement. In connection with the subject of recruiting, it is intimated that the Navy Department is considering a new advertising device which has at least the merit of novelty to commend it. This contrivance is simply a moving picture machine, arranged to show scenes of life aboard ship, including divisions of sailors and marines at drill, ships cruising in squadron and vessels in various maneuvers. If these machines can be operated at a reasonable expense they may be adopted by the Navy for use in bringing the Navy to the attention of young men throughout the country. Secretary Bonaparte has more than once expressed dissatisfaction with the results of the Navy recruiting service as now conducted, and has also announced that he will make special efforts to increase its efficiency during the ensuing fiscal year. In view of the fact that the enlisted force of the Navy is at present somewhere between 4,000 and 5,000 short of the authorized maximum, the need of extra efforts to bring it up to the desired limit will be generally conceded.

Major Charles E. Woodruff, Med. Dept., U.S.A., delivered an address upon the limitation of intemperance, at the recent convention of the American Medical Association in Boston, in the course of which he made an earnest plea for the restoration of the army canteen. He said that for a long time the Army has been trying to get rid of the drunken soldier and is slowly succeeding. One drunken soldier in uniform is far more conspicuous than ten drunken civilians would be, said the speaker, and a drunken officer or a drinking set of officers soon lowers the standard of efficiency of a regiment, and it grows to be avoided by good men. When the canteen was in force beer was sold to the soldiers, but they were never allowed trust beyond one-sixth of their month's pay. The canteen was run by an officer and the proceeds used to secure extra delicacies for the mess. Now the canteen has been done away with, there is a row of saloons near every military station, and the proprietors give the men checks which enable them to buy liquor to the full extent of their wages and on pay day the saloon keepers enter the paymaster's tent and demand the

men's pay. An attempt was made to drive these saloon keepers from the stations so that they could not get the soldiers' pay, but the courts held they had a right in the paymaster's tent on such occasions. The canteen drove out this worse system, Major Woodruff said, and he urged that the section pass a resolution to the effect that as the lesser of the two evils the Government re-establish the canteen.

Capt. Romulus F. Walton, 6th U.S. Inf., detailed as professor of military science and tactics at River-view Academy, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., earnestly favors a more general adoption of the system of military training at preparatory schools, his belief being that it is a powerful agency for the development of manliness, courage, courtesy and respect for authority. It is in the fostering of these qualities among the boys of to-day that the government receives a full return for the expenditure which the system involves. "When I entered on this work," says Captain Walton, in a capital article published in *Outdoor News*, "I was somewhat dubious as to what could be done, so I went very slowly till I could get the lay of the land. I first of all made up my mind that the education of the boy was first, and that I had to make the military department of sufficient interest to them to assure of their doing the greater part of the work as a recreation and body and mind developer. It is necessary to punish some boys, and as all the punishment is in the hands of the president of the school, I had to have his full support and to get this support I had to show that it was to his interest. Now, as these boys will be officers of militia and volunteers, I decided to teach them along the lines suggested by the President, namely, the fundamental principles of warfare and military hygiene, shooting and extended order work. Now, my idea is that it will pay the United States if the schools are conducted as indicated by the War Department, but if they are conducted in a slipshod manner they will be of no value to the United States or to the boy."

One suggestive incident of the extensive maneuvers in which the British navy is now engaged is the fact that experienced army officers are detailed to all the more important ships of the fleet, in order that they may study conditions and tactics that would be employed in problems of coast defense requiring the army and navy to operate in concerted action. This, it is said, is the first time that army officers have been assigned in large numbers to observe the maneuvers of the British navy, and it establishes a precedent which will be strictly followed in the future, modern conditions and armaments of coast defense work requiring a closer association of the naval and military forces in such duty. The action of the British government in this matter is in line with a suggestion offered many months ago in the columns of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, namely, that zealous young officers of the Army be regularly detailed for terms of duty on ships of the Navy, in order that they may familiarize themselves with Navy materials and methods and make a practical study of the relations that would arise between the two services in emergencies requiring them to co-operate in problems of coast defense. In this respect the British have set an example which our naval and military authorities may perhaps study with substantial profit.

President Roosevelt has considered the proceedings and sentence of the court-martial in the cases of Cadets Bruce B. Butler and Melvin G. Faris, of the second class, U.S. Military Academy, both of whom were tried on charges of violations of regulations and bad conduct, and sentenced to be dismissed. In view, however, of the recommendation to clemency of the Superintendent of the Military Academy, the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War, the sentence in each case is commuted to confinement to the limits assigned to cadets undergoing punishment until Sept. 1 next, and to join the then second class. The President has also acted on the proceedings of court-martial in the case of 1st Lieut. Lanier Cravens, Art. Corps, who was tried on charges of duplicating his pay account for January, 1906, and sentenced to be dismissed from the Service. On the recommendation of the Secretary of War the sentence is commuted by the President to reduction to the foot of the list of first lieutenants of Artillery.

Congress has artfully avoided the issue on the question as to whether John Paul Jones or John Barry was the real father of the American Navy, by authorizing the erection of a \$50,000 monument in honor of each of those gallant sea warriors. This arrangement will probably not reconcile the contentions of the partisans of the two commanders, but it will be recognized as a highly judicious compromise on an exceedingly difficult question. The rearing of monuments in honor of these two American naval heroes, John Paul Jones, of Scotland, and John Barry, of Ireland, is a just, though tardy, tribute to their valor and skill, but the fine irony of it recalls the famous toast proposed a century ago: "To Pennsylvania's most distinguished sons—Benjamin Franklin, of Massachusetts, and Albert Gallatin, of Switzerland."

Circular 30, June 1, 1906, War Department, it is announced from the office of the Military Secretary, is not intended to prohibit granting leaves to officers belonging to organizations not expected to take part in maneuvers.

Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, Coast Art., U.S.A., who, under detail by the War Department, devoted much time and energy to the instruction and training of the artillery forces of the Cuban army, established certain standards of efficiency to which the authorities of the young republic must resolutely adhere if they are to create the up-to-date military organization which they truly desire. It is hinted, however, that those standards have been lowered since Captain Aultman's recall to the United States a few months ago, and that the system of artillery instruction instituted by him is not followed as carefully as it was while he was on the ground. The Havana Post, for example, claims to know that at one artillery post in Cuba only two of the six officers stationed there are capable of performing their ordinary routine duties, and this condition of inefficiency is said to prevail at many other posts. If such is the fact, it would appear that the real military need of Cuba is not "an enlargement of the armed forces of the republic" new contemplated by the government, but a more thorough training for the officers already in the service. Our Havana contemporary maintains that Cuba does not begin to have enough officers of proper ability for the troops already organized, and that the first duty of the government should be to supply that need. "There is a remedy," the Post continues, "a very simple remedy, namely: Send the young cadet and the lieutenant who is not up to his duties to a first class private military academy in the States; or, better still, procure from the United States Government permission to place a limited number of such Cuban cadets as can pass requirements for admission, in the United States Academy at West Point. Whether the last suggestion is feasible remains to be seen; but at least give the young men a chance for a first class military education. There will then remain no doubt of the ability or the dependability of the armed forces of Cuba. Results would be at once apparent, and the enlargement of the force could then be undertaken with the utmost confidence that it would be effective."

The most interesting feature of the celebration of the two hundred and seventy-sixth anniversary of the settlement of Dorchester, Mass., on June 10, was the parade which included U.S. Coast Artillery, marines from the battleships New Jersey and Illinois, bluejackets from the navy yard and the battleships, battalions of the naval brigade, British naval and military veterans and National Guard organizations. The make-up of the parade included the following: Pioneer and Signal Corps details; Lieut. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis, U.S.N., of the battleship Illinois, commanding brigade; Midshipman Roscoe C. MacFall, of the Illinois, adjutant; Asst. Surg. Eugene A. Vickery, of the Illinois, medical officer; U.S. Marine Battalion; Capt. Alexander S. Williams, of the Illinois, commanding; Navy Yard Marine band; 1st Company marines from yard barracks, Lieut. Girard M. Kincaide; 2d Company marines from U.S.S. Wabash, Lieut. William E. Smith; 3d Company marines from battleship New Jersey, Lieut. V. V. Sweeney; 4th Company marines from battleship Illinois, Lieut. C. Ancrum; Bluejacket Battalion, Lieut. Henry A. Pearson, of the battleship Illinois; U.S. Marine band of U.S.S. Illinois; 1st Company bluejackets from battleship New Jersey, Ensign Lewis S. Cox; 2d Company bluejackets from battleship Illinois, Ensign Donald C. Bingham; 3d Company bluejackets from battleship New Jersey, Ensign Merritt S. Corning; 4th Company bluejackets from battleship Illinois, Ensign Charles H. Bullock; Hospital Corps detail and ambulance from U.S. Naval Hospital; band; Signal Corps, M.V.M.; Provisional Regiment, comprising companies of the 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th Infantry, M.V.M.; Battalion of Massachusetts Naval Brigade; band; British naval and military veterans; Legion of Spanish War Veterans; drum corps.

Capt. Herschel Tupes, 1st U.S. Inf., in the course of an instructive article on rifle practice, which appears in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, dwells upon the importance of absolute impartiality in marking, scoring and signalling in conducting matches. Non-commissioned officers charged with such duties should be assembled at the beginning of range practice and instructed in the work required of them, and it should also be impressed upon them that unfair or dishonest marking may confuse the man who is firing and will probably bewilder any man who is able to "call his shot," and thus impair his score. Captain Tupes also inclines to the belief that there is danger of overdoing things in shooting, and on this point he remarks: "While it is highly desirable that a general interest in shooting be re-awakened throughout the Service, precautions should be taken against its being carried too far. A mistake was made in this matter several years ago. There was practically an unlimited allowance of ammunition for target practice. Shooting became a leading topic in the Service. An unwholesome spirit of competition arose, expenditures of ammunition became enormous and local scandals developed. Then the ammunition allowance was cut to the barest minimum and the inevitable reaction set in from which it has taken over a dozen years to recover."

The Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento, Cal., have issued a statement in which they say of the recent disaster: "The loss was enormous and at this writing has not been computed; but semi-official estimates place it

in the neighborhood of three hundred million dollars. San Francisco was the great clearing house of the state and it will be rebuilt better and greater than ever. It must be remembered that California is some 800 miles long and 300 miles wide, and the districts which suffered by the earthquake cover a very small part thereof. Crops and agricultural conditions, as well as those of mining, live stock, lumber, and the great fruit industries, were uninjured in the slightest degree; all these great interests which constitute by far the major portion of California's wealth and resources, promise a most bounteous yield this year, and together with the immense amount of construction work now being done by new railroads, makes it patent that there will be ample work and opportunity for all who desire it. There has been no interruption to the general business of the state, outside of San Francisco, save that which has been occasioned by the efforts of the people in aiding and alleviating distress in the stricken city. The Sacramento Valley has never had a severe or disturbing temblor in the history of American occupation. Barring those interests which were wholly financed by San Francisco, everything will go on as formerly, except in some lines of industry, improvement and development will be accelerated."

The type .30 caliber wheeled mount model of 1905, adapted for Vickers-Maxim automatic machine gun, has been tested by the Ordnance Department with reference to its use in and around sea coast fortifications in the land defense and in repelling landing parties, and found well adapted to the purpose. The addition of a shield has been recommended. The gun and mount completely equipped with 1,500 rounds of ammunition in six belts of 250 each, weighs 446 pounds, without shield. It is readily moved by hand, steady in action, and easily trained and controlled by the elevating and traversing gear. The provision for sixty degree training in azimuth without moving the trail is especially valuable for firing at a moving target. The rate of automatic fire is about 500 rounds per minute. Three men are required to serve the piece in action. Six men are able to move it 500 yards over sand and difficult ground in 4.7 minutes. From the maneuvering trials made in this connection it is estimated that the weight to be allowed per man for hand movements of this nature should not exceed ninety pounds. At Rock Island 1,150 sets of Infantry equipments are under construction for test during maneuvers of the summer and fall months. These sets comprise Merriam packs, with two cartridge boxes of russet leather, each to hold forty cartridges, and to be attached to the free end of the Merriam pack shoulder strap. The issue of U.S. magazine rifle, caliber .30, model of 1903, with rod bayonet, and model of 1903 sights, has been made in order not to interfere with target practice this season, and with a view to replacing them with the latest model at a later date.

Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., a member of the American mission that attended the Grand Maneuvers of the East of the French army, in 1905, was, as we have already noted, profoundly impressed with the endurance of the French infantry on the march. "When it is considered," says Captain Nolan, in the Journal of the Infantry Association, "that bodies of infantry sometimes as large as a brigade made marches of from twenty-five to thirty miles in a single day, and each soldier carried a load of approximately forty-five pounds, it must be admitted that the French infantry has not lost or neglected the art of marching. One can understand, after seeing the good physical condition of these troops at the end of such a day's work, that the famous march of the Friant Division which, in 1805—in going from Presburgh to Austerlitz—made forty-five miles a day for two consecutive days and fought on the third day, might be equaled in a similar emergency by one of the French divisions participating this year in the Grand Maneuvers of the East, if it set out in light marching order. Total absence of straggling, the cheerfulness with which, at the conclusion of the maneuver of the day, a regiment or brigade would take up the march to the village where it was billeted for the night—sometimes from ten to fourteen miles from the position it held when the maneuver terminated, and knowing that at seven o'clock the following morning it would have to be in the position it held when the maneuver ended the day before—gave convincing proof of the excellent training and spirit of the infantry participating."

Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, U.S.M.C., is highly pleased at the behavior of a battalion of 300 marines from the Philippines, who were in Washington June 5 for assignment to different stations. He says their conduct was most exemplary throughout the long homeward journey. As an evidence of their perfect discipline he said that, notwithstanding their long tour of duty in a distant tropical country, not one of them abused his privilege of liberty in Washington, every man reporting at roll call spick and span and ready for service of any kind. The marines arrived in Washington early Monday evening, June 4, and marched to the marine barracks on Eighth street east, had supper there and were given liberty for the night. Tuesday morning, June 5, they boarded a train for the north and were gone again without the knowledge of the general public. Some are assigned to the marine stations at Philadelphia and the others to stations at New York, Boston and Portsmouth, N.H. They

were in command of Capt. Philip S. Brown, who has been stationed at Olongapo, P.I., since April, 1904.

Col. Sedgwick Pratt, Art. Corps, U.S.A., appointed brigadier general, to take effect on the date he shall be retired, is a native of the District of Columbia and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy and promoted to second lieutenant, 3d Artillery, June 17, 1867. He is a son of the late Brevet Lieut. Col. Henry C. Pratt, paymaster, U.S.A., and before becoming a cadet served as a second lieutenant in the 4th New York Heavy Artillery Volunteers, and also served three months on the staff of Brig. Gen. G. A. DeRussy. Among other duties he has served at the Military Academy as assistant and also as principal professor of drawing and as assistant instructor of Infantry tactics. He also took part in suppressing railroad disturbances in Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1877, and was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the Military Academy in 1888. During the War with Spain he served in command of a battalion of the 3d Artillery, at Fort Point, San Francisco, as part of the harbor defenses there.

The War Department has received the report of the board appointed to examine candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army and has approved the recommendations of the board that seven applicants be admitted to attend the next session of the Army Medical School, and upon completion of a course of instruction there to be allowed to take a final examination for commissions as assistant surgeons in the Army. Fifty-seven applicants were invited to appear before the board for examination, but of this number only forty-one actually took the examination, six having declined to appear and ten having failed to appear after having expressed their desire to take the examination. Eleven of the forty-one were found physically disqualified, one withdrew, twenty-two were rejected and seven qualified. The successful seven are these: Bernard S. Gostin, Arthur C. Christie, Guy V. Rukke, William W. Miller, Howard H. Johnson, Ray W. Bryan, William H. Myers.

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice has noted with much pleasure the increasing interest taken in rifle and revolver shooting as evidenced in the reports received from various sections of the country. Owing to the work of the National Board, supplemented by that of the National Rifle Association, there has been a revival of interest within the past few years in the State Rifle Associations and a large number of local rifle associations have been organized. Rifle practice is a sport requiring steady nerves and gives abundance of outdoor exercise without danger of over-exertion. When Congress passes the pending militia bill, which it will probably do before the present session ends, the States will have money to equip and maintain State ranges open to the militia and to rifle clubs, and it is hoped that before long hundreds of thousands will voluntarily qualify as marksmen.

Capt. John J. Hunker, U.S.N., promoted to rear admiral from June 6, 1906, and retired on June 12, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1866. He was assigned to the Susquehanna, then flagship of the North Atlantic Station. Among other vessels he served on were the Michigan, Swatara, St. Marys, Richmond, Adams, Independence, Palos and Wabash. During the war with Spain he served on the Annapolis. During his assignments he also served on torpedo duty, inspector of ordnance, navy yard, Ports mouth; equipment officer, navy yard, New York; and as commanding officer of the trainingship and station in Newport, R.I. His last assignment to duty was at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., and he will continue on duty there for the present.

In his admirable volume, "Personal Hygiene" (John Wiley and Sons, New York), Brig. Gen. Alfred A. Woodhull, U.S.A., retired, has presented a work which beginners in the science to which it relates will find invaluable. The book, which is primarily designed for undergraduates, contains the substance of many lectures delivered by the author at Princeton University in the last few years and the aim has been to portray actual conditions in the simplest language. The work consists of sixteen chapters including separate ones of special importance on alcohol, tobacco, food, clothing and physical culture. General Woodhull writes from long and varied experience in the Medical Corps of the Army and the present work, like his others, is of profound interest and permanent value.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the people of Colorado Springs to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Pike's Peak. The program will last one week, beginning Sept. 24, 1906, although it was not until Nov. 26, 1806, that Captain Pike attempted the ascent of the mountain. In Pike's party of exploration were Lieut. James B. Wilkinson, of the U.S. Army, three non-commissioned officers, sixteen privates and fifty-one Indian scouts; with Dr. John H. Robinson, a volunteer surgeon, and A. F. Baronet Vasquez, an interpreter. The first men to reach the summit of the peak were Dr. Edwin James, Mr. Wilson and two other members of Major Long's military expedition to the Rocky mountains on the 13th and 14th of July, 1820.

STEAMMANSHIP IN THE NAVY.

Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., published in the January number of the North American Review "A Plea for an Engineer Corps in the Navy," which, as remarked in an extended review of the article published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of January 6, was "a vigorous presentation of the case from the line officer's viewpoint." The essence of Admiral Luce's contention was that the amalgamation of the line and staff effected by the Personnel Act had failed to produce the desired results, that the Navy is in urgent need of bona fide marine engineers, that, important as steam engineering is, it is nevertheless a subsidiary branch, and that he who aspires to flag rank, with its wide range of grave responsibilities, must estimate at the start the relative values of the different branches that lead to preferment. Admiral Luce did not plead for a restoration of the Engineer Corps on the basis it occupied before the amalgamation—the only effect of which would be to precipitate another "line-and-staff fight"—his view being that "if warned by the experience of the past, we have the wisdom to educate cadet engineers at some great engineering center, as for example at the New York Navy Yard or at League Island, where engineering work in the machinshop could go hand-in-hand with theoretical studies, we should, in time, raise a class of marine engineers who would enter that corps through choice. Their taste, their aptitude for that particular kind of work, would have led them there and would keep them there. They would become wedded to that profession and would not be divorced from it."

We have thus briefly restated Admiral Luce's plea for the reason it has evoked a spirited exposition of the other side of the question from a distinguished officer of the British navy, Rear Admiral S. Eardley-Wilmot, R.N. In this highly interesting paper, entitled "A Plea for Steammanship In the Navy," which appears in the current number of the North American Review, the author differs with Admiral Luce on every important point in controversy and bluntly contends that to establish in the navy a body of officers distinct from those who rise to command ships and fleets "would be a retrograde step." He admits that there is something superficially attractive in the argument that a policy which seeks to make an officer a jack-of-all-trades may result in his becoming master of none, and he recognizes also that there must be specialists in the higher branches of naval science, but he flatly repudiates the theory that a knowledge of marine machinery and the art of directing ships or fleets pertain to two distinct professions. The fact that they were so considered in the past, he maintains, led to the very difficulties which it is now sought to remove. Admiral Eardley-Wilmot points out that in the early days the sailors of the British fleet were merely seamen and not trained to arms, so that when a fighting force was required at sea soldiers were embarked with the weapons of the period. When the hour of combat arrived the mariners placed the vessel where the men-at-arms could ply their weapons against the enemy. This custom of having one force for navigating and another for fighting continued for many years after the advent of cannon and large masted ships, and the result was that when any considerable proportion of casualties occurred in action the men working the guns could not be reinforced from the marines nor the marines from the gunners, for the reason that neither force was trained in the duties of the other. Hence it became necessary to organize a force proficient in both duties, and the working of the guns was assigned to sailors already trained in seamanship, a certain number of soldiers being retained for musketry, this being the origin of the marines. There was thus practically one corps propelling the ship and working its weapons during the old wars which terminated in 1815. The naval officer took great pride in handling his ship under sail. He knew all about the art, having assimilated it in infancy. He had graduated in the various branches of equipment, maintenance and repair, so there was nothing about the propelling power of his ship he did not know. He could tell from personal knowledge if a sail required shifting, a yard repairing or a rope renewing. Familiarity with theory and practice went together to make him a master in the art of seamanship. Of course, some officers attained great superiority over others in these respects; but the general standard was high, because in this portion of a naval officer's calling specialization did not exist; the propelling power was common to all. A lieutenant could splice a rope, turn in a dead-eye, or handle palm and needle as well as the most skilful sailor or boatswain.

This was the order of things when, about 1820, steam power demanded recognition. It was received reluctantly, pride and prejudice denying it to the parlor and relegating it to the kitchen. Officers, as a rule, would have nothing to do with the newcomer. It tarnished spotless decks, spoilt the trim for sailing, and was to those conservative old salts an unseamanlike method of propulsion. Though unable to prevent its advent, they could impede the development of steam, which made slow progress. First came the paddle-wheel, then the screw propeller. A few men divined what the future held, and recognized the advantages of a power independent of the wind, as when Charles Napier had paddle-wheels fitted to his sailing frigate and worked them by winches, but distinguished admirals shook their heads when Ericsson gave a demonstration on the Thames of a boat propelled by steam and a screw. They feared it would impair steering efficiency. "However," the author continues, "there was no resisting the importunity of steam; and,

when it definitely arrived, the navy entered a corps of engineers and stokers for this duty. At the time no alternative existed, for we had not thought of grafting a steam course on to the training of seamen so as to fit them for handling the new power. Nor could such foresight, perhaps, have been expected; for, between 1820 and 1860, the number of engineers and stokers in the complement of a war ship was comparatively small. Machinery did no more than propel the ship; we had no steamboats, and even the anchor came up by manual labor."

Admiral Eardley-Wilmot declares that in the early days prejudice alone kept the general mass of combatant officers from acquiring any intimate knowledge of steam machinery. Proficiency in this branch did not influence advancement or employment; ignorance did not retard promotion. Forty years ago, young officers qualifying for the rank of lieutenant were examined in Seamanship, Gunnery and Navigation; the Seamanship questions comprising all the art of "the ancient mariner." The author continues:

The first twenty years of my naval career were spent in full-rigged steamships, and this experience led me to form the opinion that it was more difficult to acquire proficiency in sail propulsion than in steam propulsion, and that more science was involved in the former. The perfect seaman of old required such a knowledge of weather as could only come from years of experience, and a constant study of atmospheric conditions enabled him to conquer the elements when most adverse. The power conferred by steam gives an independence of movement which obviates the need of such close study of wind and sky. I believe most officers whose service includes this transition period will agree with the foregoing; but, under any circumstances, I maintain that a thorough knowledge of ship propulsion must be attained by all officers as the first attribute of a seaman to-day. For the position of affairs when we instituted the new course of naval training was as follows: We had a large body of officers versed in all the mechanical appliances which gave the vessel life as well as movement, but not trained to gunnery or command; while another body directed the vessel, without any considerable acquaintance with the motive power. The rivalry between these two corps formed the least evil of this dual system. Want of interchangeability might have serious results in an action. Assume the engine room to be immune, by its position, from serious injury by shot or shell, but suppose it has suffered heavy casualties from some accident below; if all have been trained in propulsion, it can be reinforced from the deck in such a case without difficulty. Take the converse. Working guns with diminished crews has always formed part of ordnance drill. Gun fire is slackening owing to the well directed projectiles of the enemy. The guns want reinforcing, and the engine room can spare one or two officers with a party of men for that purpose. What a source of strength if, in either case, each set of persons can at once drop into familiar duties; for I advocate that men as well as officers be trained on the same lines. But the main point is that the man in command, in order to handle his craft to the best advantage in peace or war, must have a complete grasp of all the machinery which converts her from an inert mass into an organism replete with life. This is only achieved by early and constant familiarity.

The author of the article under review admits that his views do not command universal approval among his brother officers of the British service, many of whom refer him to the United States Navy as a case in which amalgamation has failed. He contends, however, that if there has been any lack of success in our Navy it is due to the fact that the change from the old system to the new has not been sufficiently gradual in its operation. He remarks, further, that the method of application may have impaired success. For such a great change as the amalgamation of two classes whose duties had hitherto been distinct, gradual preparation is necessary. To direct an instant alteration of duties would not suffice where one set of duties was viewed with disfavor by many affected. A prejudice fostered by tradition existed against engineering duties in the Navy, so that, while those hitherto employed below went willingly on deck, there was not the same alacrity on the part of the deck officers to take their turn in the engine room. Admiral Eardley-Wilmot calls attention to the fact—and it is worthy of consideration on this side of the Atlantic—that while the British are following the lead of the United States in applying the principle of amalgamation, they are doing so by gradual steps. The British navy officer, at the earliest moment of his career, has impressed on him the importance of engineering work, and at once begins his training in it. No prejudice against this branch has entered his mind. In most cases, a desire to handle tools and machines exists at the age—twelve to thirteen—when he thus begins to master the elements of mechanical appliances. A well-found workshop gives him that early familiarity with machines which his predecessor had with masts and sails. Hardly emerged from childhood, he thus begins to assimilate modern seamanship; and, in a year or two, cylinders, pistons, turbines, etc., will present no more difficulty as a form of knowledge than the paraphernalia of sails and ropes did to the "Skilful Urchin" of old. "Having been a gunnery officer as well as a torpedo officer," says Admiral Eardley-Wilmot in conclusion, "I may be classed, presumably, as a specialist; but, so far from agreeing to augment specialization to the extent of a separate department, my feeling is to contract specialization and insist upon all officers being familiar with the forces and weapons they employ. By following that principle alone can we assure a good standard of professional knowledge in all, which will be of more value in the varied requirements of war than the highly specialized knowledge of a few whose safety until the end of the action we cannot insure."

Taken together, the papers of Admiral Luce and Admiral Eardley-Wilmot present an exceedingly valuable discussion of a question which is of growing importance to two of the foremost navies of the world. It is a question which has by no means been conclusively settled one way or the other, either here or in England, and for that reason it is desirable it shall continue to receive the most careful consideration by experts whose training and experience qualify them to pass upon its merits. There is special force in Admiral Eardley-Wilmot's suggestion that perhaps the United States naval authorities have undertaken to establish the amalgamated system too abruptly, and with insufficient regard for the difficulties attending a change of such radical character. This suggestion is strongly supported by the fact that the British, with the same object in view, are approaching it by easier and more deliberate stages. In any event, the relative progress of the two navies toward a common object by somewhat different processes will be followed with increasing interest.

MEMORIAL TABLETS AT MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 3, 1906.

With solemn and impressive services eight new memorial tablets recently erected in St. Peter's Chapel at Mare Island Navy Yard were unveiled at three o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, June 2, when a large number of naval people and many of the enlisted men attached to the Pacific Squadron were present. In the few years since St. Peter's Chapel was built at Mare Island there have been donated to it gifts and memorials amounting in actual value to more than the cost of the handsome Gothic structure itself, but no memorial ever unveiled within the sacred edifice ever created more interest than the beautiful bronze tablet to the Bennington's dead, from which the silken folds of Old Glory were drawn back on June 2.

Other tablets were unveiled on that day; other addresses were made; but around none of them centered the interest that was felt for the one erected in memory of those sixty-five brave men who were plunged into eternity without a moment's warning that bright morning in last July when the ill-fated boiler of the gunboat Bennington, then lying in the harbor of San Diego, exploded, and almost before the cloud of smoke which overhung the vessel had cleared away the news was flashed around the world that over three score of Uncle Sam's brave lads had gone to face their Maker.

It was peculiarly fitting that this tablet should have been unveiled at a time when some of the ships of the Pacific Squadron were at Mare Island, as it was to that fleet that the Bennington was attached at the time of the awful disaster. Two other tablets unveiled on the same occasion were of particular interest to the enlisted men, for it was by the sailors and marines that the money for both was raised. The enlisted men of the Navy gave the money for the beautifully carved wooden tablet which commemorates the name of Reuben James, a quarter gunner in the fleet of Commodore Preble in the war with the Barbary Coast pirates. The deed it recalls occurred on August 3, 1804, during an attack on Tripoli. While Lieutenant Decatur was engaged with the chief of the Tripolitan ketch, which he and his men had boarded, a second Barbary Coast pirate approached from the rear and was about to cut him down with a scimitar when Reuben James, with both arms disabled and of no use, sprang between them and received the scimitar on his own head, thus saving the life of his commanding officer. The privates of the Marine Corps have placed in the chapel a tablet to the memory of Sergeant John Fanning, who performed many heroic deeds during the defense of the legations at Peking in June, 1900.

The address in connection with the unveiling of these two memorials was delivered by the Rev. Dr. McClish, a noted Methodist divine and President of the University of the Pacific at Pacific Grove. Addresses were also delivered by Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla in connection with the unveiling of the tablets to Rear Admiral Charles Stewart and Capt. William Bainbridge; by Comdr. Edmund R. Underwood, in connection with the unveiling of a tablet to the memory of Commodore Hull; by Charles Stewart, dealing with the life of Lieutenant Commander Charles Williamson Flusser, to whom a tablet was unveiled, and by Rear Admiral Chadwick, at the unveiling of the tablet to the memory of Rear Admiral Sampson.

The last tablet to be uncovered was that which commemorates the Bennington's dead. It is a handsome piece of work, made at the Mare Island Yard. It is of bronze, about three by five feet in size, and represents the Angel of Death seated at one side, her arms resting on a scroll on which is the following inscription: "In memory of those sixty-five who were killed on July 21, 1905, by an explosion aboard the U.S. Gunboat Bennington, in the harbor of San Diego. In the line of duty, and under the flag they served so well, they died as heroes die. The mourning nation honors their names forever, and Death's angel enfolds them with her wings." Engraved on a plate beneath are the names of Ensign Newman J. Perry, jr., and the brave men who perished with him. It was to Commander Lucien Young, commanding officer of the Bennington at the time of the explosion, that the duty of delivering the address on the occasion of the unveiling of this tablet fell, and well did he perform it. In a voice hoarse with feeling, he spoke as follows:

Admiral McCalla, ladies and gentlemen: Last August I performed a duty somewhat similar to this which I perform to-day. Then it was over the remains of the Bennington's dead as they were laid to rest in that long trench on the heights of Point Loma; to-day it is in the unveiling of this beautiful tablet to the memory of those heroes who lost their lives in that sad accident in the harbor of San Diego. Beside their immense and common grave we bowed in irrepressible grief and lifted up our voices in lamentations and wept as the imperious mandate of Death was being fulfilled. To-day we place in yonder wall in this sacred and consecrated chapel that enduring tablet of bronze to commemorate their heroic death. They did not die on the battlefield, amid the roar of cannon and the clash of arms, but they nevertheless died in the performance of duty amid echoes that will reverberate from hill and dale until heroism, valor and patriotism cease to appeal to the human heart.

It is always a pleasure to meet brave men, to look them in the face, who in the hour of trial are not afraid to meet death. Such were the heroes of the Bennington on that fatal forenoon in July; and the pleasure to-day in the unveiling of this tablet is tempered and mellowed by the sorrowful memories of the past, a reminder of our dead shipmates who upon that occasion, on that ship of death, loaned their lives to swell the holocaust which a nation offered to the great gods of the universe.

Sixty-six human beings in the full vigor of manhood and in possession of all their faculties were that day dedicated to patriotism and country. They had left their homes and all that was dear to them with one thought in their hearts, and that was a resolution to live or die in devotion to their country. Now they are sleeping the long sleep of peace beneath the sod. Swift by their side passed the fatal shaft, as if the Creator of the universe had filled a world and brought it to a high state of completion, to be suddenly dashed apiece, back into eternal darkness and abandonment regardless of the pains and care it cost; seemingly as though he was coquetting with His once precious materials, with an apparent profusity and extravagance, aside from a purpose which includes a fate or a mysterious selection by which some are taken and others are left. But in the end the efforts of mortality have generated the single thought; they will rise again in immortality. At present all that is mortal of these brave heroes lies within the sacred mound on Point Loma, more than a thousand feet above the level of the sea, and overlooking grand old ocean, where in life they could have watched the placid waters of the Pacific. From this high promontory can be seen the darting rays of the setting sun as it lingers for a few moments, then dies away into varying hues and shades of light, until it disappears into a luminous halo full of a sublimity, which fills the soul with an uplifting and joy beyond description. Heaven seems not far away; her battlements faintly appear; then a purple radiance rolls like a mantle over all and descends to the water's edge, like the fall of a gorgeous curtain

upon the stage. Amid all these shades and colors, like the reflections from a ring of diamonds in the golden crown, leaps the spirit of man, irrespective of creed or doctrine, and standing in the very presence of God, whom to know aright is life eternal. Peace be to their ashes and a crown of immortal glory to their souls in the realms above.

ADMIRAL MCCALLA'S ADDRESS.

In his address on the unveiling of the tablet to the memory of Rear Admiral Charles Stewart and Capt. William Bainbridge, Rear Admiral McCalla gave a graphic outline of the lives and achievements of those officers and described briefly the battles in which they engaged. His conclusion was as follows: "The ability and valor of both Bainbridge and Stewart should always be remembered. The tribute of these simple tablets, though quite inadequate as monuments to their fame, will forever inspire the officers and men of our Navy to emulate the deeds of the gallant seamen."

Commander Edmund B. Underwood, U.S.N., delivered the address on the unveiling of the tablet to the memory of Commodore Hull, in which he sketched the latter's brilliant career and concluded in these words: "Hull's name justly stands among the highest in the annals of our Service, and the fame of no officer could be more worthily perpetuated in a naval chapel than that of Isaac Hull."

The unveiling of the tablet in honor of Lieutenant Commander Charles Williamson Flusser served as the text for an eloquent address by Mr. Charles W. Stewart, and Rev. Dr. McClish delivered an impressive oration on the unveiling of tablets to the memory of Reuben James and John Fanning.

ADDRESS BY ADMIRAL CHADWICK.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., delivered the address on the unveiling of the tablet to the memory of the late Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, and it presents such a clear insight into the inner life and character of that brilliant officer that we publish it in full. It follows:

When a midshipman of one year's standing I first met Sampson. He was then a lieutenant of twenty-two, a very youthful age for such a rank, and one now rarely attained before thirty. Pose, mental or physical, was as unknown to him then as later. I wondered even then at his simple unconsciousness when he was gifted with so much to make men admire him. His great personal beauty (the phrase is used as the only one which fits his remarkable good looks), a cleverness which placed him at the head of his class, the warm friendship of his fellows, and of the elders with whom he was associated, were elements which might have worked harm to the character of some, but the serene unconsciousness which Sampson always seemed to have was real, and the outcome of a wonderful modesty of character which never gave room for envy. Added to these elements of fortune were a beautiful, deep, clear and penetrating voice, which the man at weather-caring could never fail to hear, and an eye which "was in itself a soul"; it was of deep brown, with a certain solemn earnestness of expression, and of such attractiveness that no one who met him failed to notice its remarkable quality.

As an illustration of his extreme modesty of character, I would mention his surprise upon his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron upon Rear Admiral Sicard's retirement from the command through ill-health. The general wish of the officers of the squadron that Sampson should succeed to the command had been so frequently mentioned that it was well known to him, but he regarded it as out of the question, and scarcely gave it thought. I was with him in the cabin of the Iowa when the news came of his succession, which he received with the solemn feeling of undertaking, under the imminence of war, a great burden which was not to be declined. It was in such a tone that he spoke, and from then on his attitude of mind and his expression of thought on the subject were those which would have befitted the Covenanters' aloft, which, in fact, by descent and training, he was.

Sampson was always a man of few words; an excellent listener; slow to make up his mind; of a brooding thoughtfulness. While his mental processes were slow and deliberate, they were very sure, and having once stated his conviction he was unchangeable and immovable. And justly so. Looking back upon an intimate association during which many important questions were decided by him, I can say with emphasis that I never knew him to make a mistake in judgment. He had the faculty of going to the core of the question with the directness and penetration of a ray of light. He always thought in a right line. His judgment as to the desirability of immediate attack upon Havana will be mentioned by some as at fault; but I believe he was right. I believe he would have taken Havana April 23 had he been allowed a free hand. His boldness was the boldness of genius, which had carefully weighed the task, and he had no doubt of victory. He grieved greatly over the unwillingness of the home authorities to allow the risk, taking their refusal to heart more than anything else of which I know.

Sampson's courage was of the highest and finest type, the kind which sinks all thought of person in the sense of duty. If he had any sense of fear for what might happen to himself, it never appeared in even the remotest suggestion. Several commanding officers spoke to the writer asking that care be taken not to allow "Sammy," as he was affectionately termed, to expose himself too much, his life being regarded as too valuable to undergo any unnecessary risk. Effort was thus sometimes made to have him go into the conning tower. He was got there once or twice by a little short of main force, but he would not stay; in a few minutes he was on the bridge again. He very narrowly escaped a fragment of shell at San Juan, where he was aboard the Iowa, and he had an equally narrow escape aboard the New York in one of the bombardments at Santiago. He smilingly said: "That shell came so near I felt myself dodge."

Having been particularly connected with the ordnance and torpedo work of the Navy, he naturally felt toward torpedoes somewhat as the shoemaker toward his leather, and had, as every naval man has, a very wholesome respect for them. Though there is always a doubt as to a torpedo striking or a mine exploding (witness the experience of the Texas and Marblehead at Guantánamo), it is not a case in which you can take the benefit of the doubt; that is, and always will be, on the side of the torpedo. No naval officer will deliberately run his ship over a mine field unless there are overpowering reasons for taking a great risk at all hazards; and there is no officer who is not made anxious by the presence of torpedoes. Sampson's use of battleships with searchlights fixed upon the Santiago entrance was a master-stroke in tactics which freed the squadron from all anxiety as to torpedo attacks, and made the final capture of the enemy, through their inability to leave at night, a certainty. During the blockade he usually had a chair upon the quarter-deck until about ten in the evening, when he turned in and slept soundly, unless called for something important, until about six in the morning. His calm, equable temperament carried him through the night without any of the sleeplessness usually associated with the mental strain of great responsibilities.

He was deeply and unaffectedly religious; a Presbyterian by birthright from his Scottish ancestry. He was a strict observer of Sunday, but the fact that once, at least, he forgot the days of the week is indicative of the intensity with which the duty in hand always seized him. Having called the captains aboard for consultation on the 4th of June (a Saturday), he said toward the close of the conference: "I am going in to-morrow to attack the batteries, so have everything ready by daylight." Captain Philip, who was most earnest in his religious convictions, at once spoke up: "But, Admiral, to-morrow is Sunday, and I don't believe in fighting on Sunday unless the other fellow begins. I have always noticed that whoever begins a Sunday fight gets licked." Sampson at once said: "I am glad you mentioned that, Jack; to tell the truth,

I had forgotten the days of the week. I am no more a believer in fighting on Sunday than you are. Gentlemen, we'll put it off until Monday." As showing Philip's intensity of feeling on this subject, he would not (as he himself told me) let a gun be fired from the Texas until a shot had been fired by the enemy as they came out on the 3d of July.

To suppose Sampson cold to be wholly ignorant of him. No one could have kindness more strongly bedded in his nature. I never knew him to say a harsh or unkind word to anyone, and he was always ready to sacrifice himself to do pleasure to another. He was deeply affected on the return of the squadron to New York on August 20. The magnitude and spontaneity of the reception overpowered him. It was wholly unexpected by him, as indeed it was a surprise to everyone on board, and I frequently caught him wiping away furtive tears which welled into his eyes and now and then ran over. He was surprised into like emotion again when he gave up the command and left the flagship, then lying at Hampton Roads, for the last time. When he came on deck to go, there were very few officers visible, though there were all the other adjuncts of the regulation ceremonial. But when he went over the side, and found the barge manned by the principal officers of the flagship instead of by the barge's crew of blue-jackets, and boats from the other ships of the squadron present also manned by the officers as a guard of honor, he was deeply moved. It was the best exhibition which could be given of the honor and regard in which his subordinates held him and which extends throughout the Navy, and none has stronger claim.

Truth, honor, kindness, uprightness, courage, skill, knowledge and mental poise were combined in Sampson in such degree that he was the hero born. No effort was necessary to make him such. He had but to be himself, fulfilling Emerson's dictum that

"He is great who is what he is from Nature, And who never reminds us of others."

"Gentle of speech, beneficent of mind," the soul of courtesy, he embodied a character which reflected an honor upon the country which gave him birth loftier than the services which he rendered her and for which history will mete him the applause now granted by the discerning part of our public and by the Service which reckoned him its foremost exemplar.

The contract for the monument to those who perished in the boiler explosion on board the U.S.S. Bennington has been awarded to the Simpson-Pirie Granite Company, of San Diego, Cal. The monument is to be a plain granite obelisk, sixty feet in height, placed at the west end of the grave wherein the majority of the men now lie buried, in the military cemetery on Point Loma. It will bear on one face this simple dedication: "To the Bennington's dead, July 21, 1906"; and on the reverse side: "Erected by the officers and men of the Pacific Squadron to the memory of those who lost their lives in the performance of duty." The height of the shaft itself, coupled with its commanding site, will make it a notable feature in a noble and beautiful landscape. It is proper to remark that the entire cost, about four thousand dollars, has been contributed by those mentioned in the inscription.

REUNION OF NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES.

The reunion of the class of 1881 of the Naval Academy held in Washington, D.C., and in Annapolis on June 9, 10, 11, was largely attended by the members of the class in and out of the Navy and a delightful and entertaining program was followed. In the forenoon of Saturday, June 9, the members of the class, attended by ladies, met at the Arlington Hotel in Washington and at 1 p.m. on that day a luncheon was tendered them by Lieut. Col. George Barnett, of the Marine Corps, at his quarters at the navy yard. Later in the afternoon the class took an automobile sight-seeing trip around Washington and at 8 o'clock in the evening, after a business meeting of the class, the class banquet was held at the Hotel Arlington, to which the ladies were not invited. The program was continued on Sunday, June 10, when at 11:30 a.m. a Government vessel took the members of the class, including ladies, for a trip down the Potomac River. Luncheon was served on board and everyone thoroughly enjoyed the trip.

At six o'clock in the evening of that day, the class, with ladies, were taken by a special car to the Chevy Chase Country Club, where they were entertained at dinner by Representative J. W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, a member of the class. Early Monday morning the class left Washington for Annapolis where, at 11 o'clock, in the Naval Academy armory, the class presented to the Naval Academy a painted portrait of John Paul Jones. Later luncheon was tendered to the class by Lieut. Col. F. J. Moses, of the Marine Corps, and at 7 o'clock in the evening the members of the class attended the annual alumni dinner at the Naval Academy, at which the John Paul Jones picture was exhibited. Following is a list of the members of the class and their wives who attended: Comdr. and Mrs. R. P. Forshe, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Dr. F. E. Bunts, Cleveland; Lieut. Comdr. Gustav Kaemmerling, U.S.N.; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hunnicke and son, Mexico; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. E. Capehart, U.S.N.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gartley and daughter, Philadelphia; Naval Constr. J. H. Linnard, U.S.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. Houston Eldredge, U.S.N., Old Point Comfort; Mr. and Mrs. George P. Blow, La Salle, Ill.; Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., and M. A. Orlopp, Philadelphia; Naval Constr. J. J. Woodward, U.S.N.; W. H. Stayton, New York; Robert Stewart, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Paymr. and Mrs. Samuel Bryan, U.S.N., Annapolis; S. H. Wright, United States of Colombia, South America; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Haines, of Washington; Ira McKunkin, Butler, Pa.; C. W. Stewart, Washington; A. C. Parsons, Philadelphia; D. L. Printup, Britton, S.D.; W. S. Sims, Cleveland, O.; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. Moritz, U.S.N., New York; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. B. Wilson, U.S.N., Washington; L. T. McKee, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Carroll, Butte, Mont.; J. D. Crenshaw, San Antonio, Tex.; Naval Constr. Lloyd Bankson, Philadelphia; W. G. Ford, Brooklyn, N.Y.; W. L. R. Emmet, Schenectady, N.Y.; O. E. Weller, Reisterstown, Md.; F. B. Downst, Boston, Mass.; Lieut. Col. F. J. Moses, U.S.M.C.; M. Craven, New York, and Lieut. Col. George Barnett, U.S.M.C.

The class of 1896, United States Naval Academy held their ten-year reunion on June 9, and celebrated with a dinner at the New Willard in Washington. Naval Constr. R. H. Robinson, U.S.N., the president of the class, presided, and it is due to his efforts that the dinner was the success it proved to be. Sixteen out of a possible thirty-three who were graduated, and eight of whom are now in civil life, sat around the banquet table, laden down with the class-color in the form of crimson peonies and carnations. The ten-years gone were bridged with the songs and jokes of old Academy days and the class-spirit—always a potent factor in '96—reigned undisputed. There were not any set speeches, for all hands had plenty to say. Telegrams were read from those who could not come and it was unanimously decided to wire good wishes to all absentees, scattered from Mindanao to Lisbon, from Calcutta to Geneva—half across the

world. The next dinner will be five years hence, and it was not until the small hours of the Sabbath morning that the echo of the last class cheer died out down the avenue and the reunion was over. Those present were: Naval Constructor Robinson, Messrs. H. S. Kimball, John H. Roys, Kenneth G. Castleman, Lieuts. Edward McCauley, J. H. Holden, Duncan M. Wood, R. I. Curtin, G. S. Lincoln, Amon Bronson, H. C. Mustin, W. L. Littlefield, T. A. Kearney, Pope Washington, W. T. Cluverius.

THAT ELIMINATION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

To an outsider there seems to be something very curious in the Department's Elimination Bill. Secretary Taft says that, "The primary object of the bill is to secure what is absolutely indispensable to keep heart in our fighting units, namely 'some prospect of promotion.'" He then gives what many will consider in the light of the lady's postscript: "Incidentally, second, by eliminating those who, in the lapse of years, and for any cause, have ceased to be fully equal to the work the Government has a right to expect."

It is undoubtedly true that we have many officers in the line of the Army, who, through no fault of their own, but from strenuous service, jumping of others, or selection of civilians to the higher grades, have delayed their promotions long beyond what they "had a right to expect." An exchange of stations with those who "have ceased to be fully equal to the work" in the field might not be unjust but what a howl would come up from the favored few at any such proposal!

It seems that in all 1,965 old officers, against whom no charges are made, other than that they stand in the way of those who covet their positions, are to be thrust aside with a mere pittance: 1st lieutenants on retired pay of 33 per cent. (\$49 to \$180) of their annual pay, and captains 33 per cent. or \$200 to \$900, instead of the 75 per cent. retired pay at the age of 64 years. Now, it would seem that any line officer who from no fault of his own, and against whom no charges can be made to legally eliminate him, has remained in a lower grade for a lapse of years longer than his attainment of qualifications fitting him for promotion is requisite; if the United States desires to dispense with his services he is entitled to the terms and compensation established when he entered the Service, and to thrust him aside by premature retirement is horribly unjust, without granting him the full 75 per cent. retired pay prescribed by law at the time of entering the Service. Instead, it would be more manly to give him the benefit of the advanced rank to which he is entitled for his services, to induce him to accept immediately thereafter retirement at the hands of the Government—as is given to more favored ones. Any such scabby treatment will surely react upon the Service to make it extremely unpopular. Bright cadets will serve the required four years after graduation and quit the Service at the first favorable offer, rather than run the risk of similar treatment "after the lapse of years"—unless they know they have a sure "pull" somewhere.

The list given in the JOURNAL sums up 1,347 who would be permitted to fill out their terms before retirement; while it proposes 3,137 for premature retirement, out of a total of 2,965 (last year) line officers in the Army. This might, in time, accomplish a "selected civilian army."

It is true 455 captains would be safe for the present, and the annual rate of enforced premature retirements or eliminations would be only about 88 per year in all grades; but will there be West Point graduates enough to fill the vacancies—or must they be filled by "selections" from civil life? That is the question which confronts every true friend of the Army; and be it remembered that the Army is like the sheep under the hands of the shearer—it must be dumb, "per order, sir!"—therefore outside friends should speak for them.

In your report of Annual Inspections last year 398 "fighting units" of the Army had their captains absent, and of these, 39 were found in command of 2d lieutenants.

To the writer, a naval veteran of over 60 years ago, and of 40 years ago, the constant presence of a full complement of officers, heartily identifying themselves in spirit with their "fighting units," is the prime requisite for "keeping heart" in those fighting units—the companies. Men cling to an officer who has successfully led them in the several grades of command and until the infirmity of strenuous service or age renders him unable to lead them in hard service on foot, perhaps; when they rejoice in his promotion and accept with pleasure the promotion of his next in command; but to place over Regulars a civilian is mighty apt to cause a loss of heart in any "Regular" fighting unit. The writer believes the thinking, intelligent people are with him in demanding for these proscribed officers a square deal.

NAVAL VETERAN.

In an article which appears in the Technical World Magazine, the author points out that the manipulation of modern implements of war is largely a matter of mathematics. "Never again," says he, "will a Farragut 'damn the torpedoes' and lead his fleet past the guns of a land fort. Never will a Dewey—no matter how brave—take his battleships into the harbor of a hostile city. Modern seacoast fortifications, in the opinion of all experts, cannot be successfully assailed from the water side. Rarely does the modern pointer of a great coast defense gun see the target at which he aims. Rarely can he note the effect of his fire. Instead of listening to the hoarse cheers of his comrades in the trenches, his ears are strained to catch the whispers which come over the telephone receiver fastened to his ear, from the commander of the gun crew, who is stationed at the distant range-finding and fire control station. In coast defense work the first necessity is to be always prepared for attack—never to be caught napping. With this idea in view, small ships of a new type and great speed are being built for scouting purposes. Telephone systems, supplementing the telegraph, are being built along the whole coastline, each station connected with the nearest fortress. Coast guards and lookouts are being furnished with portable searchlights; and each observer will carry with him a portable telephone, the receiver clamped to his ear, so that he may be in constant touch with the officer in command of the fire control station. More remarkable still is the flying 'periscope,' a scientific combination of telescope and camera, which will automatically take snapshots showing the details of everything visible on land and water within a distance of ten or even twenty miles."

The Navy Pay Corps is disappointed over the fact that an amendment to the Naval bill providing for the promotion of assistant paymasters after three years' service, after the manner ensigns and assistant surgeons are promoted, was not included in the bill. The need of remedial legislation appears to be very great. Under existing circumstances promotion from the grade of assistant paymaster to that of passed assistant paymaster is possible only when some one is retired or dies, and there are very few vacancies caused by such events. There is one assistant paymaster on duty in the Navy Department who faces the prospect of remaining such for twenty-eight years. In the ordinary course of events he will be unable to secure promotion to the next higher grade before then. He is not an exception, and his case is typical. The matter will doubtless be taken up again at the next session of Congress. The physical examination of fifty-eight young men from various parts of the country who aspire to be assistant paymasters of the Navy began on June 11, and there is every prospect that there will be enough of the applicants at least physically fit to fill the thirteen existing vacancies. The mental examinations will begin on June 19 before a board consisting of Pay Dir. E. D. Rogers, Paymrs. W. J. Littell and J. H. Merriam, with Asst. Paymr. F. P. Williams acting as recorder. Seventy-eight applicants were designated by the Navy Department for examination. Five of these withdrew and fifteen failed to put in an appearance. The last list of designations made contained thirteen names. They are: Nevins S. Morrison, Iowa; John E. Biscoe and Frank A. McDermott, District of Columbia; Daniel J. Prendergast, New Jersey; John A. Radcliffe and Fred M. Smith, jr., Massachusetts; William H. Radcliffe, Maryland; Abraham Cox, of New York; George P. Shamer and Martin J. Mullin, Maryland; Charles F. Colbert, jr., Pennsylvania; William D. Fargo, Georgia; John F. O'Mara, South Carolina. The Naval Pay School will be reopened for the instruction of those who successfully pass their examinations and are admitted to the Pay Corps, probably at the Washington Navy Yard on June 15. There is a plan under consideration to give instruction to any of the young men who may be eligible for entry into the Service, but who will not do so on account of the limited number of vacancies. These men would be placed on the waiting list. In case they are given instruction at the Pay School, together with those who are admitted, it will be at their own expense.

In a letter to the Secretary of War, Governor Pardee, of California, says: "For your information I have the honor respectfully to inclose herewith a printed copy of my message to the Legislature, now sitting in extraordinary session. In it I endeavored to properly acknowledge the great service rendered by the President, yourself and Congress to our distressed and destitute people. It is, of course, impossible to adequately express the thanks of our people; but I assure you that our appreciation is very great. I also wish to tender the thanks of our people for the inestimable services of the Federal authorities and the Army rendered us in our hour of greatest need. Major General Greely, U.S.A., commanding the division, Brigadier General Funston, U.S.A., commanding the department, and the officers and men under their command did much, very much, to keep order in San Francisco and to feed and shelter the many thousands of homeless and foodless whom the great fire had suddenly rendered dependent on others. The Medical Corps of the Army also rendered most valuable aid in caring for the injured and the sick, as well as in attending to the sanitary conditions of the camps. Our obligations to this branch of the Service are also very great. I desire formally, but none the less heartily, to express to you my official and personal thanks for your many kindnesses toward our people."

Answering a request of the C.O., Fort McIntosh, Tex., for interpretation of the Small Arms Firing Regulations in connection with rifle range practice, Brig. Gen. W. P. Hall, military secretary, replied as follows: "If, after a soldier has commenced the sharpshooter's course, or expert rifleman's test, it becomes evident that by having made poor or insufficient scores it will be absolutely impossible for him to qualify, it is in the discretion of his company commander to discontinue the further shooting by this soldier, as to continue the course to completion in his case would be a manifest waste of ammunition. The wording of the third sentence of Paragraph 92, Small Arms Firing Regulations, is not intended to indicate that the individual should complete the entire expert rifleman's test in one day. The words 'except in the expert rifleman's test' in the paragraph referred to, must be taken in connection with 'procedure' under Paragraph 145, making it entirely clear that the several scores comprising record practice at any range may be fired on different days except that in firing at 1,000 yards (the only range where more than one score is fired in the expert rifleman's test) that firing at that range once begun, by firing the first sighting shot, must be completed without interruption."

In the mortar target practice at Fort Adams, R.I., the 79th and 97th Companies, Coast Artillery, combined as Battery Edgerton, made one of the best records ever scored in the United States Coast Artillery with 12-inch breech-loading mortars. The battery is commanded by Capt. John T. Geary, 97th Co., with 1st Lieut. W. C. Metcalf, 79th Co.; 2d Lieutenant McKay, 79th Co., and 2d Lieut. W. C. Colvin, 79th Co. In the first day's practice Battery Edgerton made fifty per cent. of hits, and on the second day seventy-five per cent. A battery of Coast Artillery at Fort Preble has equaled the latter record, but the battery at Fort Adams fired twelve capped projectiles, the caps weighing ten pounds each, and having a tendency to overbalance the projectile and make it more difficult to get an accurate direction to the shot. The Fort Preble battery, it is said, fired projectiles without caps, and the record made by the Fort Adams battery is therefore considered the better. The plotting board used in the mortar practice was invented by Capt. C. C. Hearn, in command of the 11th Field Battery, now stationed at Fort Adams.

Details received at Washington this week concerning the rough treatment accorded several officers of the U.S. Navy at Colon on June 1, state that a party of officers from the U.S.S. Columbia, including Ensign Smith and Midshipman Low, of the Navy, and Lieuts. Edward P. Dieter, C. A. Lutz and A. N. Brunzell, of the Marine

Corps, went ashore on leave. Lieutenants Dieter and Lutz got to skylarking when policemen appeared and put the four officers under arrest. They went quietly to the station house. Ensign Smith, to ask for an explanation, touched on the shoulder the assistant chief of police. Instantly a policeman behind Ensign Smith struck him over the head with a club. Lieutenants Lutz and Dieter protested, whereupon the police set upon them, too. Ensign Smith and Lieutenant Dieter received a severe clubbing. The four officers were then locked up. Medical attention was refused, and the officers were kept in custody until the United States Vice Consul furnished \$400 cash bail. The men had been so badly beaten that it was necessary to take them to the Canal Hospital for treatment. At a hearing in the native court the officers were released without bail and the proceedings dropped. The Panama officials expressed regret, and the incident was closed.

The new battleship Georgia on her official trial off the Maine coast on June 14 proved herself the fastest vessel of her class in the Navy, and she made a record of 19.26 knots an hour, exceeding by more than a quarter of a knot the speed required by her contract. All conditions were favorable. The starting line was between Rockland and Mohegan, and the course extended out to sea in a long circle, terminating at the end of four hours near Cape Elizabeth Lightship. The first hour's run was the best, 19.33 knots being made. On the second hour 19.27 knots were made, 19.241 in the third, and 19.20 in the final hour. During the last hour the supply of picked coal gave out and ordinary fuel was used. This reduced the speed for that hour and brought the average down correspondingly. On the builders' trial, held June 13 off Rockland, the indication was that 118.9 revolutions of the propeller a minute would develop the contract speed required. The average attained June 14 was 122.28 revolutions a minute. John S. Hyde, president of the Bath Iron Works, where the Georgia was built, sent the following telegram to Governor Joseph Terrill, of Georgia: "Georgia just finished official trial, proving fastest battleship in American Navy."

Comdr. Richard Mulligan, commanding the cruiser Marblehead, was on June 13 ordered to stop the steamship Empire if that vessel proceeded out of Corinto, Nicaragua and out of Nicaraguan territorial waters. The Empire is claimed to be a filibusterer and the Marblehead is keeping a close eye on her. Last week the Empire was reported as sailing from Corinto for San Jose, Guatemala, with men, arms and ammunition intended for those booming the Guatemalan revolution. The Empire flew an American flag and was originally fitted out in San Francisco. When news of all this came to Washington the Marblehead was sent flying northward from Panama to intercept the Empire. The filibusterer, however, had a start and the Marblehead found her, with her mission fulfilled, in Corinto. Commander Mulligan sent to Washington for instructions and was told not to let the Empire operate. In the meantime the Nicaraguan Government has made the Empire helpless by refusing to allow coal to be placed on board.

It is impossible to obtain any reliable information relative to the number of officers who have applied for voluntary retirement under Section 8 of the Personnel Act, as the Bureau of Navigation holds such applications to be strictly confidential. The present and prospective conditions call for sixteen vacancies June 30 in order to make the forty vacancies, required under the law, above the grade of lieutenant, junior grade. Naval officers say that there have been very few applications, though a number of officers have talked of retiring, very few are known to have actually put in official applications. At all events the board of five rear admirals, of which Rear Admiral R. D. Evans is the senior, have met, a few days ago, and promptly selected, it is said, five captains, four commanders, four lieutenant commanders and two lieutenants for the retired list. Should there not be a sufficient number of voluntary applications by June 30, the additional number necessary will be taken from the fifteen selections made by this board of five flag officers, in the order in which their names appear on the list.

The War Department on June 14 received the proceedings of the court of inquiry which has been investigating the case of 2d Lieut. Vernon W. Boller, 20th Inf., which has been holding up for so many months the nominations of about forty second lieutenants. It will be recalled that an examining board which examined Lieutenant Boller for promotion to the grade of first lieutenant found him morally disqualified. A court of inquiry was appointed to report on the justification of the findings of the examining board, but it became necessary to send to the Philippine Islands for affidavits and testimony relating to the case. In the meantime the War Department has declined to nominate the forty odd second lieutenants of Infantry who are entitled to promotion to the grade of first lieutenant, until the Boller case was disposed of. The case has been sent to the Judge Advocate General of the Army and will go to the Secretary of War early next week, when it will be finally disposed of and then the nominations of the second lieutenants sent to the Senate.

A recommendation has been made by the Quartermaster's Department that the various quartermasters who will have charge of the transportation of the heavy baggage and equipment of troops ordered to the seven brigade camps this summer, be instructed to make contracts with automobile companies for the transportation of this baggage. It is hoped that by using automobiles for this purpose the prospective value of such transportation for the military establishment may be ascertained. No limitation will be placed by the Government on the kind of motor or motive power used and any automobile concern may compete.

Secretary Bonaparte, after consultation with President Roosevelt, has decided to take no action in the matter of a new Paymaster General of the Navy to succeed Paymr. Gen. H. T. B. Harris, who is now serving in that capacity, until Aug. 1. It is not expected that a change will be made at that time, although it is possible. Mr. Bonaparte has informed Paymaster General Harris of the decision which has been reached in the matter. Originally it was intended to dispose of the questions on July 1, but the press of other business before the President

made it advisable to postpone a decision for a month. There have been many suggested for the place, but there has been no intimation as to who will be chosen.

As soon as the Navy Department receives a report from the commander of the battleship Ohio, on the Asiatic Station, of the 12-inch gun target practice, announcement will be made of the final results of the target practices recently completed throughout the Navy. From what has already been learned of the results it seems that the Perry has made the best record in vessels of her class, with the Paul Jones, Pacific Station, second. The armored cruiser division of the Atlantic Fleet did well, the Colorado leading with the Maryland close behind, and the Pennsylvania third followed by the West Virginia in fourth place. The cruiser Baltimore is to be given the cruiser class trophy.

The conference report on the Navy bill was presented on June 15, and among its more important points are the following: The House agrees to the Senate amendment to reimburse officers and men for losses of clothing in the San Francisco fire. No agreement has been reached on the Senate amendment relative to advancing one grade on the retired list of officers who served in the Civil War but were retired prior to the passage of the Personnel Act. The House recedes in its opposition to the Senate amendment abolishing the fifteen per cent. reduction in pay on shore duty. No agreement has been reached on the provisions relating to increase in the Navy. There will be another conference.

The House Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic on June 14 authorized a favorable report on the Terrill bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in buildings or upon premises owned, rented or leased by the United States Government. Should the bill pass it will affect soldiers' homes grounds, and in addition to those public buildings where the sale of liquor is now prohibited, will prevent the sale of such beverages at the Hotel Chamberlain at Old Point Comfort, at the hotels in Yellowstone Park and the hotel which is built upon a Government reservation at Hot Springs, Ark.

The large amount of paper work devolving upon the Army in connection with the disaster in San Francisco is indicated by the bulletins and circulars issued by Major Lea Febiger, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Consolidated Relief Stations. These documents include sixteen General Circulars and one comprehensive bulletin giving instructions for the issue of supplies, the organization and administration of camps and stations, the preparation of reports, etc. Taken altogether, these circulars afford a clear outline of the magnitude and difficulty of the work of Major Febiger's bureau and show how thoroughly it has been performed.

A tornado on June 12, it is reported, wrought great destruction at Fort Assinniboine, Mont. The large commissary building, with the adjutant's office, stables of the troopers and several other buildings went down. Capt. J. J. Boniface, 2d Cav., and seven troopers had a narrow escape from drowning, while going to the rescue of a family which had been cut off by the flood. A report states that both reservoirs at Fort Assinniboine have burst and that the quarters of the soldiers are flooded.

The Artillery Corps got two staff details this week. Lieut. Col. Alexander B. Dyer, Art. Corps, has been detailed to the Military Secretary's Department to fill the vacancy created by the promotion last week of Lieut. Col. Oliver E. Wood. Colonel Dyer is ordered to Vancouver, Washington, for duty as military secretary of the Department of the Columbia. Capt. Leo F. Foster, Art. Corps, was detailed this week to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Subsistence Department.

Major General A. W. Greely, U.S.A., reports from San Francisco, June 8, as follows: "Relief work proceeding successfully and harmoniously; am feeding about 38,000 destitutes in San Francisco. Have relieved troop First Cavalry from Berkeley and Alameda and have ordered squadron First Cavalry at Oakland to return to its station on Monday, on which date medical supply depot is discontinued. Health reports continue excellent."

An officer of the Artillery Corps has constructed a huge shutter, the slats of which are a foot wide and so painted that when operated by a lever the colors will be shown to a distant observer, and by this means simple signals can be given. The War Department has allotted \$2,000 for experiments with the device in Boston Harbor. If the Signal Corps people succeed in getting a cheap wireless outfit, there will be no need of the Artillery officer's shutter.

Orders were issued from the Navy Department June 14 detaching Admiral Brownson's armored cruiser squadron from the Atlantic Fleet. The ships are to go into navy yards for overhauling preparatory to going on foreign service in the late summer and fall, when there is to be an extensive rearrangement of the fleets. The vessels detached are the West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Robinson, U.S.N., was on June 11 notified that the wireless telegraph station at San Diego, Cal., has been completed and is able at night to work direct with the station on Mare Island, but during the daytime communicated only with the Farallone Islands. The commercial stations in wireless telegraph are now in operation in San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and San Jose.

The cruiser Tacoma and the tug Potomac, part of the escort of the dry dock Dewey on its journey to the Philippines, arrived at the League Island Navy Yard, Pa., June 10, having left the Dewey at the Suez Canal.

At the request of the Navy Department a detachment of Coast Artillerymen will be sent by the War Department to Guantanamo, Cuba, to guard the guns and military and naval equipment there.

BRIGADE CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

The Secretary of War this week approved the General Order drafted by the General Staff providing for the military exercises to be held this summer at the seven brigade camps of instruction. The order gives the list of organizations of the Regular Army which will be located at the various camps and as printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of June 2. The order is to be promulgated next week. It will provide that the department commanders who are required to command camps within the limits of their respective departments will continue to exercise command of their departments during the continuance of the maneuvers. The division commanders in which the camps are located are charged with the general supervision of the routine of troops to and from the camps. In the concentration of troops at the camps and in their dispersion at the conclusion of the period in camp the routes will be so arranged as to require marches which, for the infantry, shall approximate 200 miles each way and for the field artillery and cavalry 250 miles each way. It is the purpose to have the camps established, so the order states, not later than Aug. 1, except for the camp at American Lake, Wash., which will be established Aug. 10 in order to allow the Regular troops in that department to complete their target practice, and those camps at Mount Gretna, Pa., Chickamauga Park, Ga., and Austin, Texas, which will be established not later than July 27. Fifteen per cent of the enlisted force, with a proportionate number of officers of the various organizations, will remain at the permanent stations of those organizations during the absence of the regular garrisons. The order states that "it is the purpose of the Department in carrying out the scheme of instruction, to approximate, on the march and in camp, as nearly as may be, the conditions of field service in time of war. The flooring of tents, the piping of water supplies, and the like, semi-permanent arrangements are therefore not authorized. And as the object is to harden the troops and to perfect their field training the maximum of drills, exercises and problems looking to that end is enjoined, together with minimum of formal ceremonies and a total absence of merely spectacular exhibitions."

Attention is called to the fact that from time to time there will be assembled at the camp portions of the organized militia. As the stay of these organizations will be comparatively brief the camp commanders are ordered to arrange special programs of instruction for them. The program of instruction and the arrangement of all necessary details for the exercises at the camps is left by the order to the division, department and camp commanders. Continuing the order states: "It is believed that the experience will be more beneficial to all if staff officers do the work appropriate to their several corps and line officers that pertain to their arms." The camps will continue until Sept. 30. The march to and from the camps will be not merely marches, but will be made, as far as practicable, the occasion of suitable instruction and extended tests of the clothing, equipment and transportation as now furnished the Army of the United States.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Stonewall Camp, Confederate Veterans, of Portsmouth, Va., at a meeting on June 5, adopted the following resolutions on the retirement of Rear Admiral Harrington, U. S. N.: "Resolved, That Stonewall Camp, Confederate Veterans, Portsmouth, Virginia, and the members thereof, being informed that Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington, now in charge of the United States navy yard in this city, is about to be retired from active service in the United States Navy on account of his arriving at the age limit in said Service, and recalling his many acts of favor, kindness, and courtesy to our camp on all its Memorial Days and other public occasions since he has been in command of the said yard, do hereby declare it a privilege and a pleasure to make a grateful recognition of his conduct and acts towards us and to give expression of our high respect and admiration for him as a public officer, an American citizen, and as a man. As a high officer in the United States Navy he has added distinction to public service; as an American citizen he has shown himself to be broad, catholic, without narrowing prejudices; as a man he has evinced a kind, generous disposition towards all and a courteous manner that has made not only the members of this camp, but out citizens generally, his friends. We assure him that whenever and wherever he goes he carries with him our best wishes for his happiness and leaves behind him in our hearts pleasant memories and affectionate regards."

"Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be engrossed and delivered to Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington."

Rear Admiral John Jacob Hunter was placed on the retired list on June 12, having attained the age of 62 years. He retires as a rear admiral of the nine upper numbers as the result of his meritorious services during the Civil War. His retirement did not create a vacancy in the grade of rear admiral as he was an additional number in that grade. He is ordered to remain on duty at the Naval War College at Newport, R. I. Rear Admiral A. Dunlap, retired, was relieved from duty this week as the commandant of the naval station at San Juan, Porto Rico, and ordered to his home. He will be succeeded as commandant at San Juan by Capt. K. Rohrer, who is relieved from duty as ordnance officer at the New York navy yard. It will be recalled that Admiral Dunlap was placed on the retired list last June on his own application under Section 11 of the Personnel Act. Like many other officers who were retired at that time he was retained on active service.

Rear Admiral W. P. Day, U. S. N., who was retired from June 11, is a native of New York and was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1869, and assigned to duty on the Juniata on the European station. Among the vessels he has served on are the Wyoming, Dictator, Despatch, Hartford, Quinebaug, Alliance, Lancaster, Machias, Franklin, Richmond and Vixen. During the war with Spain he served on the New Orleans. He reached the grade of commander in 1899, captain in 1905 and rear admiral in 1906. He is at present on leave abroad.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Company D, 10th Infantry (2 officers and 59 enlisted men), left San Francisco, Cal., June 13, for Fort Lawton, Washington.

The 2d Squadron, 1st Cavalry (13 officers and 228 enlisted men), left San Francisco, Cal., June 12, for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for station.

Companies B and F, 10th Infantry, left San Fran-

cisco, Cal., on June 11 for Forts Lawton and Wright, Washington, respectively, for station.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

An interesting social event at Seattle, Washington, on June 2, was the wedding of Paymr. Alvin Hovey-King, U. S. N., and Miss Lillian Moon, daughter of Major and Mrs. Henry Buckman Moon, 10th U. S. Inf. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents at Fort Lawton, and the ceremony was performed by Father Ferry, the regimental chaplain. Miss Louise Moon, the younger daughter of Major Moon, was the maid of honor. The regimental band furnished the music for the reception and the wedding march. The bride wore a handsome wedding gown of Brussels net over white silk, with elaborate trimmings of real lace appliqué and chiffon roses. She wore the traditional long tulle veil and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. Miss Louise Moon, who acted as maid of honor to her sister, was attired in white point d'esprit over pink silk. The reception room, where the ceremony was performed, was decorated with pink carnations, ferns and evergreens from the woods. The library was prettily arranged with white flowers and ferns, and the bride's table was tastefully decorated with white roses and maidenhair ferns. Among those present at the reception were officers and their wives from Fort Lawton and the Navy Yard, and friends of the bride from Seattle.

Lieut. Oliver S. Eskridge, 27th Inf., U. S. A., stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., was married to Miss May Fuller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Roscoe Fuller, in the home of the bride, Floral Park, L. I., June 7. The wedding was performed by Canon Bryan, of the Garden City Cathedral. Capt. F. D. Wickham, 12th U. S. Inf., stationed at Governors Island, was best man, and the bride was attended by Miss Mary Hallock as maid of honor, and Miss Virginia Eskridge, sister of the groom, and Miss Olga Katzenmeyer as bridesmaids. Two granddaughters of Civil Engr. P. C. Asserson, U. S. N., were flower girls. They were Marguerite and Ruth Asserson. At the wedding breakfast following the ceremony the bride cut the cake with her husband's sword. They departed for their wedding trip in an automobile, which had been decorated with American flags by the guests.

Mrs. Helen W. Gardner, daughter of Capt. John H. Gardner, 2d U. S. Cav., was married at Fort Snelling, Minn., May 31, to Lieut. Timothy M. Coughlan, 2d U. S. Cav.

A large number of friends attended the wedding of Miss Sadie Farrish Nalle and Lieut. Rowland Beverly Ellis, 14th U. S. Cav., at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund P. Nalle, 1813 Nineteenth street, Washington, D. C., June 7. The Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Protestant Episcopal parish, officiating. Elaborate decoration obtained throughout the house, yellow predominating in deference to the bridegroom's branch of the military service, while in the drawing-room an unusually pretty effect was obtained by emulating the mantels in foliage and yellow blossoms, draping the doorways in festoons of leaves, and entwining the chandeliers with vines. Silken flags appeared with fine effect against the mass of greenery, the floral decorations culminating in a canopy of trailing vines, where, during the reading of the marriage service, the bridal group took up a position. Lieuts. James Goethe, Matt C. Bristol, Harry S. Berry and L. L. Deitrick, all of the 13th U. S. Cavalry, carried the ribbons which outlined the bride's pathway to the floral altar, while Lieut. Comdr. Newton A. McCully, U. S. N., was best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an imported gown of white crepe de Chine, trimmed with old rose points. A filmy tulle veil, caught to the hair by a cluster diamond brooch, Mrs. Nalle's bridal gift to her daughter, enveloped the figure, and a pretty finish was given the becoming costume by a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The matron of honor was Mrs. Cary Nalle, and the bridesmaids were Miss Cornelia Summerville, Miss Norma Cave, Miss Susie Robertson and Miss Lucy Robertson. Miss Katherine Hoge, of Staunton, Va., received the guests as they assembled. A reception followed the ceremony. A pretty incident of the evening was the gift of a souvenir in the form of a tiny silk American flag to guests as they entered the dining-room. Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis left for an extended Northern tour. They will go to American Lake before taking up their residence at Walla Walla, Wash., where they will take possession of a home completely furnished—a bridal gift from Lieutenant Ellis's family. Mr. and Mrs. Nalle's gift to their daughter is a handsome house in Washington, D. C. "Mrs. Ellis," writes a correspondent, "is a young woman of charming personality and distinguished appearance, and enjoys great popularity among a large circle of friends."

Lieut. John E. Lewis, U. S. N., at a recent dinner on board the Franklin, at Norfolk, Va., announced his engagement to Miss Miles, of Michigan City, Ind. The Lieutenant was the recipient of many good wishes.

Dr. and Mrs. M. G. Cockey, of Junction City, Kas., have announced the engagement of their niece, Edna Beverly McLean, to Lieut. Thomas Earl Cathro, 13th U. S. Cav. Miss McLean is the granddaughter of the late Judge H. M. Beverley, of Denver, Colo., and a niece of Mrs. Ellen B. Sharp, widow of the late Capt. Frederick Dent Sharp, of the 20th Infantry. Lieutenant Cathro is a native of Indiana, and was appointed to the Army in February, 1901. The wedding will take place shortly after the maneuvers this fall.

A wedding of unusual charm was that which took place in St. Thomas' church, Washington, D. C., June 9, when Miss Lillie Butler, daughter of Gen. John G. Butler, U. S. A., was married to Malcolm Griswold Buchanan, of Trenton, N. J. Owing to a recent bereavement, the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith, was witnessed only by relatives and a few intimate friends. The church decorations were of lilies and a profusion of palms. The bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" was played as the wedding party passed up the aisle. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, General Butler, wore an exquisite white satin empire gown, with sweeping court train, trimmed in rose point lace. A tulle veil hung in graceful folds to the hem of her dress, and a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley was carried. Miss May W. Butler, her sister's sole attendant, wore a dainty white princess just, trimmed in honiton lace, the costume being completed by a white Neapolitan picture hat with white plumes and lace. Mr. Buchanan's best man was Charles J. Forbes, jr., of Chicago, and the ushers were: Andrew Culver Boyd, of Philadelphia; Louis A. Greenley, of Portland, Ore.; Lieut. Lawrence P. Butler, U. S. A., brother of the bride; Abram Dorst Will, jr., of Detroit, and James Marion Buchanan, of Trenton, N. J., brother of the bride-

groom. A small wedding breakfast for the bridal party followed the ceremony. After the wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan will make their home in Trenton, N. J., where the bridegroom is practicing law.

Miss Georgia Leontine Mackay, daughter of Civil Engr. George Mackay, U. S. N., and Mrs. Mackay, will be married to Surg. J. C. Pryor, U. S. N., in St. John's church, Washington, D. C., June 16, at 4:30. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at Rauscher's.

The wedding of Lieut. John H. White, U. S. M. C., and Miss Elizabeth Bergen took place on Saturday, June 2, at the home of Mrs. M. H. Weed in San Francisco, Cal. Owing to the illness of the bride's grandmother the wedding, at which the Rev. Dr. Clappett, of San Francisco, officiated, was a very quiet affair. After a wedding tour Lieut. and Mrs. White will go to Vallejo, Cal., where they will make their home during the remainder of Lieutenant White's term of duty at Mare Island.

At the marriage of Miss Ethel Beatrice Warr to Lieut. Roger O. Mason, Art. Corps, U. S. A., June 11, at the Westminster Congregational church in Kansas City, Mo., Miss Warr was attended by Mrs. M. H. Hill as matron of honor, Miss Adelaide Warr as maid of honor, Miss Marion Warr and Miss Helen Taylor, of Washington, D. C., as bridesmaids, and Lillian Marie Taylor as flower girl. The groom was attended by the following: Lieut. Henry Gibbins, 9th U. S. Cav., was best man; Capt. W. B. Folwell, 18th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. A. H. Carter, Art. Corps, and Lieut. W. L. Guthrie, Corps of Engineers. A reception followed at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. T. T. Taylor, 3016 De Goff Way.

Major and Mrs. James B. Bradford Erwin, 9th Cav., of Fort Leavenworth, have issued invitations for the marriage reception of their daughter, Ellen Darling, and Lieut. Ned B. Rehkopf, Art. Corps, U. S. A., Wednesday, June 27, 7 to 9 o'clock. The ceremony will take place at 6 o'clock. Miss Winifred Erwin will attend her sister as maid of honor.

Miss Mabel Perkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, was married to Lieut. Francis Ruggles, U. S. A., son of the late General Ruggles, U. S. A., in St. John's church, Washington, D. C., June 12. The church was thronged with the friends of the young couple and of their respective families. The ushers were Capt. Spencer Cosby, Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, Capt. Guy V. Henry, Lieut. J. H. Poole, U. S. A.; Capt. A. E. Harding, U. S. M. C., and Lieut. Chauncey Shackford, U. S. N. The bridesmaids were Miss Alma Ruggles, sister of the bridegroom; Miss L'Hommedieu, of Detroit, his cousin; Miss Williams, Miss Katherine Jennings, Miss Gertrude Williams and Miss Feroline Perkins, the young sister of the bride, and Miss Ruth Cleveland Perkins, another sister, as maid of honor. The best man was Lieut. Victor S. Foster, U. S. A. The bride wore an elegant robe of point appliqué made in princess form. Her veil was of tulle and she carried an ivory-covered prayer book, from which the rector read the service, and in which afterward the principals and participants in the ceremony inscribed their names. The bride's only ornaments were the pearls given her by the bridegroom. The bridesmaids and the maid of honor wore exquisitely dainty dresses of embroidered white batiste. Very little of the rice straw in their modish and becoming hats showed, so generous were the pink roses used in their adornment. The maid of honor wore a pale blue hat, but excepting this, her costume was like the others. The bridegroom, his ushers and best man were in full dress uniform. The bridal party, out of town guests and the personal friends of the couple were afterward entertained at the Perkins home on Connecticut avenue, where each room of the drawing room suite was decked in roses suitable to its permanent tone. The bride's presents, which have been shown to her close friends, are an extremely valuable collection. Lieut. and Mrs. Ruggles left in the afternoon for a wedding trip, and will later proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., where the former's regiment, the 15th Cavalry, is stationed, and where very handsomely furnished quarters await them.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Cooper, 28th U. S. Inf., announce the engagement of their daughter, Harriet Bunycastle Harrison, to Lieut. Frederick Harrison Smith, Art. Corps, U. S. A.

Pay Inspr. and Mrs. James S. Phillips, U. S. N., announce the engagement of their daughter, Carrie Anna, to Capt. Randolph Carter Berkeley, U. S. M. C. The wedding will take place in midsummer at their home, Shepherds-town, W. Va.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Gibson, daughter of Rear Admiral William C. Gibson, U. S. N., to Lieut. William T. Tarrant, U. S. N., in St. Bartholomew's church, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 13, was largely attended, many officers from vessels now at the navy yard being among those present. The bride had but one attendant, her sister, Miss Marion Gibson, who acted as maid of honor. Lieutenant Tarrant, who is attached to the Charleston, now at the navy yard, was attended by a brother officer, Ensign Lindsay Lacy, U. S. N., as best man. The ushers were Lieutenant Commander Robert L. Russell, U. S. N., Ensign Rufus Fairchild Zogbaum, jr., U. S. N., and Midshipman Albert Thomas Church, U. S. N., all from the Charleston; Midshipman Holbrook Gibson, U. S. N., brother of the bridegroom, and Lieut. Chandler Campbell, U. S. M. C. The bride wore white chiffon cloth, over silk, and a long veil of tulle and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor wore pink chiffon cloth and a large hat trimmed with pink ostrich plumes. Her flowers were pink sweet peas in a shower bouquet. The church was simply decorated with palms. No reception followed the ceremony, but the bridal party and near relatives of the bride and bridegroom were informally entertained at the Gibson residence, No. 1412 Pacific street, Brooklyn, after which Lieutenant Tarrant and his bride departed on their wedding trip.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crary, of Omaha, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mercedes Lorne Bell, to Lieut. Stuart A. Howard, 30th U. S. Inf.

Miss Eleanor Forrester Parker, eldest daughter of Col. James Parker, 13th U. S. Cav., and granddaughter of Mr. Cortlandt Parker, of Newark, was married in Trinity Episcopal church, Newark, N. J., June 14, to 1st Lieut. Guy Cushman, 11th Cav. Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead, a nephew of Mr. Cortlandt Parker, performed the ceremony. He was assisted by the Rev. Louis Shreve Osborne, rector of Trinity church. The bridesmaids were Miss Christine Roosevelt, a daughter of Mr. W. Emlen Roosevelt, a cousin of the President, and a niece of United States Senator John Kean; Miss Ethel Seckendorff, daughter of Count Seckendorff, of Washington; Miss Evelyn King, of New York, and Miss Alice Parker. Mr. Victor Cushman, of New York, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The ushers were Lieut. Cortlandt Parker, 3d U. S. A.; Midshipman James Parker, jr.; Midshipman Malcolm Campbell, Capt. William J. Glasgow, 13th U. S. Cav.; Lieut. John W. Wilen, 13th U. S. Cav.,

U.S.A.; Messrs. Allerton Cushman, Roland T. Lyman and Robert M. Parker. Mr. Cortlandt Parker, jr., was master of ceremonies. The bride wore white satin brocade, made princess style, with court train, and trimmed with point lace, an heirloom in her family. Her tulle veil was caught with a cluster of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Her ornaments were a string of pearls and diamond and pearl pendant. The bridesmaids' dresses were of pink and white organdy, flowered with rosebuds and made over pink chiffon and silk. They wore white Leghorn hats and carried bouquets of pink sweet peas. A reception for relatives and intimate friends was held in the Cortlandt Parker homestead, at Broad and Fulton streets. After a honeymoon trip Lieutenant Cushman and his bride will go to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where his regiment is stationed.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Jessie C. McBride, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. B. McBride, of Columbia, Pa., to Asst. Naval Constr. J. H. Walsh, U.S. Navy.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brevet Col. Frederic C. Nichols, major, U.S.A., retired, who died at Dorchester, Mass., June 5, 1906, was a native of Canada, and was appointed captain of the 25th Missouri Volunteers, June 20, 1861, rising therein to the rank of major. He was transferred to the 1st Missouri Volunteer Engineers, Feb. 17, 1864, and was honorably mustered out after seeing hard service in November of the same year. He was appointed major of the 9th U.S. Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Jan. 20, 1865, and was mustered out March 31, 1866. For gallant and meritorious services during the war he received the brevets of lieutenant colonel and colonel of Volunteers. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 14th Infantry, U.S.A., Jan. 22, 1867. He reached the grade of first lieutenant Oct. 19, 1868, and was assigned to the 1st Artillery in January, 1871. On Aug. 14, 1887, he was retired with the rank of captain, and on April 23, 1904, he was advanced to the rank of major on the retired list. Colonel Nichols was a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1876.

In G.O. S. June 5, Office of Chief of Engineers, General Mackenzie announces the death of 1st Lieut. Ferdinand Williams, near Annapolis, Md., on June 1, 1906, as heretofore noted in our columns, and after giving the record of the deceased, he says: "Cheerful, earnest and true in the performance of his duties, this young officer gave certain promise of a course full of credit to himself and of usefulness to his corps."

Lieut. Comdr. Charles W. Tracy, U.S.N., who died of heart failure at Boston, Mass., June 11, was appointed an acting midshipman on Oct. 27, 1859, from Pennsylvania, and served during the Civil War. After graduating from the Naval Academy he was attached to the frigate St. Lawrence on the Atlantic coast. He took part in the destruction of the privateer Petrel, and subsequently served in the Octorara, of the Mississippi Squadron, in the Vicksburg and with the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He took part in the siege of Charleston and other actions in connection therewith. Served with the Pacific Squadron, 1866-68; in the steam sloop Plymouth, European Squadron, 1869; at Naval Academy, 1870-72; and also on the Alaska and Juniata of the same station up to 1876. He was retired Oct. 22, 1878. On Feb. 5, 1901, he was ordered to duty at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., and was on duty at that yard at the time of his death.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Alden, U.S.A., retired, died in Pasadena, Cal., June 8. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 28, 1836, son of Rev. Charles H. Alden, chaplain, U.S.N. He graduated at Brown University in 1856, with degree of A.M., and at Pennsylvania Medical College, 1858, with degree of M.D. He passed the board detailed to examine applicants for commission in the Medical Corps of the Army in April, 1859, and for the year following was employed under contract awaiting vacancy in the corps. Among other duty he was stationed at Fort Defiance, and in the fall of 1859 served in the Navajo campaign in skirmishes in the Tunita mountains, New Mexico. He was commissioned first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, June 23, 1860. In 1861 he was serving in the field at Las Cruces, N.M., and after an engagement with the Confederates near that place, was taken prisoner with Major Lynde's command of the 7th Infantry. He was paroled and accompanied the troops to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. In October, 1862, he was released from parole and was on detached service with headquarters Army of the Potomac during the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., and was in charge of transportation of wounded from Falmouth to Aquia Creek. April, 1863, he took command of Turner's Lane general hospital, Philadelphia. During 1863 and 1864 he was on duty in connection with drafts in Pennsylvania. In June, 1864, he was assistant medical director, Department of Pennsylvania, and in January, 1865, was assistant medical purveyor. He was promoted to captain June 23, 1865, and breveted major and lieutenant colonel for faithful, meritorious services during the war. In July, 1866, he was promoted to major and surgeon, and in the May following, was in the field in Wyoming with the 30th Infantry, who were protecting the building of the Union Pacific Railroad against hostile Indians. He served at various forts in the West, and in August, 1875, was with troops in the field at Wallowa Valley, Oregon, and in July, 1877, was in the field with the expedition against the Nez Indians, participating in the battle of Clearwater, Idaho, July 12, and the skirmish at Kamiah, July 17. On Nov. 14, 1886, he was promoted lieutenant colonel and deputy surgeon general, and soon afterwards was stationed at St. Paul, Minn., as medical director of the Department of Dakota. In August, 1890, he was sent to Berlin, Germany, to represent the Army at the Tenth International Medical Congress. In August, 1892, he was made principal assistant to the surgeon general at Washington, D.C., and placed in charge of the hospital corps and supply division, the position he held during the Spanish-American War. He was also the first president of the Army Medical School and was lecturer on "Duties of Medical Officers." In November, 1896, he was a delegate to the Pan-American Medical Congress in the City of Mexico, and in September, 1899, was official delegate to the Convention of the Association of Military Surgeons in Kansas City, where he was elected president of the association. On April 28, 1900, he was retired from active service on account of age, and became a resident of Newtonville, Mass., where he resided until compelled by ill health to remove to Southern California, in the winter of 1903. In April, 1904, he was promoted brigadier general on the retired list. He was a member of the Episcopal church and active in mission work, particularly in the West.

He was also a member of many societies, including the M.O.L.L.U.S. (Massachusetts Commandery), Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War (Commandery of Massachusetts), Order of Indian Wars, and the University Club of Boston. He married Katherine R. Lincoln, of Philadelphia, in October, 1864. He is survived by three children, Alice Wight, Charles H., jr., architect, living in Boston, and Elliot, a surgeon practicing in Cleveland, Ohio.

The funeral of the late Col. James McMillan, U.S.A., took place from his residence, No. 8 Cooke Place, Georgetown, D.C., on Monday, June 4, at 3 o'clock p.m. The interment at Arlington was private. The casket, wrapped in the flag, was borne by eight non-commissioned officers. The honorary pallbearers were: Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, Gen. Royal T. Frank, Col. George F. E. Harrison, Major John Biddle Porter. The last sad rites ended with "taps."

Mrs. Beaumont B. Buck, wife of Captain Buck, 16th U.S. Inf., died at Fort McPherson, Ga., June 14.

Lieut. John B. G. McClure, 6th Co., Coast Art., U.S.A., died at Fort Monroe, Va., June 14, and it is reported from an overdose of morphine. Lieutenant McClure was discovered in an unconscious state Wednesday afternoon, June 13. Physicians at the post worked all night and most of the day on the officer without success. Lieutenant McClure was a son of the late Major McClure, U.S.A. His mother is the daughter of the late Gen. George W. Getty, U.S.A. Lieutenant McClure was appointed to the Army from the District of Columbia July 16, 1901. He was born in Virginia Oct. 8, 1879.

The Military Secretary of the Army has been advised of the murder, on the night of June 6, 1906, by a Mungalan and his two brothers, forty miles south of Davao, Island of Mindanao, P.I., of 1st Lieut. Edward C. Bolton, 17th Inf. Lieutenant Bolton was born in New York Feb. 5, 1871, and was appointed second lieutenant, 17th Infantry, Oct. 1, 1890, from the Army, having served as a private, corporal and sergeant in Company G, 23d Infantry, from Aug. 21, 1894, to Aug. 20, 1897, and as a private and corporal of Companies C, 7th Infantry, and H, 19th Infantry, from Oct. 7, 1897, until his appointment as second lieutenant. He was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant April 11, 1901. A report received at Manila by General Wood states that Lieutenant Bolton and Benjamin Christian passed a night at the Mungalan's house and were returning to Malita in the morning, the Mungalan's brothers, acting as guides for the Americans, both of whom were unarmed, attacked them unawares, and killed them both. The Mungalan has the reputation of being a cutthroat and murderer. He is second chief of the Tagacolas, who are non-Christian Filipinos. Lieutenant Bolton was endeavoring to pacify the people by peaceful methods and habitually went unarmed. He was regarded as one of the best officials of the government in the island, and had accomplished much. He had stopped at the Mungalan's house many times previously, but had never been molested. Christian, the other murdered man, was a discharged soldier and foreman of the government farm at Malita. A report of the murder received at constabulary headquarters gives the additional information that the Mungalan is the leader of a band of two hundred religious fanatics who are terrorizing the country and recently sacked a place known as McCulloughs, near Dalalog. One company of regular troops and one company of constabulary were despatched from Zamboanga to arrest the murderers if possible and restore order.

Mrs. Josephine Horrell, who died in New York city on June 5, 1906, was the mother of the widows of Major Samuel A. Foster and Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ada Slaker, wife of Major Adam Slaker, Art. Corps, and of Mrs. Phillips, wife of Major John L. Phillips, Med. Dept., U.S.A., now on duty at the Isthmus of Panama. Mrs. Horrell was well known in Army circles and her death will be sincerely regretted by a large number of relatives and intimate friends.

PERSONALS.

A son, Francis Bruce, was born to the wife of Lieut. Joseph I. McMillan, 15th U.S. Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., on June 9.

Rear Admiral A. W. Weaver, U.S.N., and Mrs. Weaver have gone for the summer to their country home, Bella Vista, Alexandria County, Va.

Mrs. Waterhouse, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham on board the U.S.R.S. Franklin at Norfolk, Va., left June 10 for New York.

The Southern University, Greensboro, Ala., has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Chaplain Walter G. Isaacs, U.S.N., who is the chaplain on board the U.S.R.S. Hancock at present.

Surg. Annon Farenholt, U.S.N., who returned to San Francisco on the Oregon recently from Asiatic waters, has been assigned to three years' shore duty on the receiving ship Independence at Mare Island.

Mrs. Alfred T. Smith, wife of Capt. A. T. Smith, 12th Inf., U.S.A., having just returned from two years in the Philippines, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Yvon Pike, at the Wyoming apartment, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Foote, widow of Brig. Gen. Morris Cooper Foote, U.S.A., sails for America with her two sons on the Vanderland from Antwerp on June 16. General Foote's remains are to be brought back and will be interred at Arlington.

Midshipman E. G. Hargis entertained a few friends at dinner on Sunday, June 10, at Norfolk, Va., on board the U.S.S. Virginia. Those present were Mrs. John C. Quinby, Miss Lucy Quinby, Midshipmen Booth, Shipp, Laird and Bartlett.

Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge have let their beautiful apartment on Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, Cal., to Col. Lea Febiger, and are to spend the summer with friends at Fort Douglas and Colorado Springs, and expect to make their home in Detroit, Mich., until conditions are better in San Francisco.

Admiral and Mrs. Yates Stirling and the Misses Stirling sailed from New York June 14 on the North German Lloyd steamer Barbarossa, en route to London, England; their mail address being care Brown, Stirling & Co. They will visit Scotland and afterwards make a tour of the Continent, and expect to be gone four months.

Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U.S.A., was one of the happiest men at West Point on Graduation Day when he learned that his son had achieved the honor of appointment as a sergeant in the cadet battalion. The General declared that he felt prouder than if he had himself been made a major general. Major Edward "Sam" Sumner, by the way, as was reported last week, has recently had the distinction of being appointed a second lieutenant in the Ashland, Cal., horse guard.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey intend to visit in Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands, this summer.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. C. A. Stewart, 5th U.S. Cav., at Fort Wingate, N.M., June 5.

Rear Admiral W. B. Bayley, U.S.N., and wife sailed from New York for Europe on the Kroonland June 9.

Major and Mrs. W. P. Newcomb, U.S.A., have left Washington, D.C., for California, where Major Newcomb has been assigned for duty.

Mrs. Geo. M. Sternberg will join General Sternberg, U.S.A., in Washington Grove, Montgomery County, Md., and will spend several weeks there.

Wu Ting-fang, former Chinese Minister to Washington, has left Peking on a leave of absence. It is said that he will probably live in Shanghai.

Miss Eleanor Terry, daughter of Rear Admiral Terry, U.S.N., has returned to Washington, D.C., from visits to New York and Annapolis. After a few weeks she will go to Narragansett Pier for the summer.

Gen. W. B. Rochester, U.S.A., his daughter, Mrs. Fenton, and son, Mr. Henry M. Rochester, have left Washington for their villa in West Chop, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Captain Fenton will spend part of the summer with them.

Midshipman Isaac F. Dortch, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. Iowa at Norfolk, Va., June 6. His guests were Lieut. and Mrs. W. M. Small, Miss Jean Loring, of Washington; Miss Lucy Quinby, Miss Denise Mahan, Midshipmen Culp, Townsend, Scudder, Jones and Bogart.

Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon on board the U.S.S. Minneapolis on June 7. His guests were Capt. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Charles Laird, Mrs. Holt W. Page, Mrs. C. Brooks Johnston, Mrs. Victor Blue and Mrs. Waterhouse.

James Durell Greene, one of the general officers of the Civil War, who could not be located by a committee of Congress, died March 21, 1902. He was born in 1828. When he resigned, as he did, from the Regular Army soon after the close of the Civil War, he was a commissioned brigadier general, dating from March 13, 1865.

Edward M. Ellis, of Pine Ridge, S.D., a full-blooded Sioux Indian, and a recent graduate of the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian School, enlisted in the Navy a few weeks ago. He is a grandson of Red Cloud, the famous war chief of the Sioux. He is now at the Naval Training Station, Newport, undergoing instruction as a seaman apprentice.

Midshipmen G. A. Beall, jr., and E. R. Shipp, U.S.N., gave a dinner on Tuesday evening, June 5, on board the U.S.S. Louisiana at Norfolk, Va. Their guests were Mrs. Harry Biscoe, Miss Lucy Quinby, Miss Denise Mahan, Miss Jean Loring, of Washington; Lieutenant Kaiser, U.S.M.C., and Midshipmen Frankenburg and Atkins, U.S.N.

Comdr. A. B. Willits, U.S.N., in charge of the Steam Engineering Department at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., has returned from special duty at Rochester, N.Y., where he has been inspecting gasoline engines in connection with the probable extension of the use of such machinery to naval vessels, Commander Willits' investigations were carried on at the works of the Brownell-Trelet Company.

The almost priceless collection of Lincoln relics belonging to Major William H. Lambert, of Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire June 5. The collection included 1,000 volumes of Lincoln's own library, his private desk and three chairs once belonging to him, more than 500 books treating on Lincoln's career, several hundred original Lincoln manuscripts and the collection of original manuscripts by Thackeray.

Members of the graduating class of the U.S.M.A. from West Point, attended the performance of "The Social Whirl" at the Casino Theater, New York City, June 11. Lieutenant General Corbin, U.S.A., with several other officers, occupied a box. The colors of the graduating class were much in evidence. Miss Adele Ritchie sang a military song especially written for the occasion and received a round of applause when she appeared carrying an American flag intertwined with the colors of the graduating class.

Many of our readers who have been in the habit of spending their summers at Lake George will be glad to learn that the Sagamore, one of the finest resorts on the lake, will this season be under the management of Mr. F. Edmund Krumbholz, who has so successfully conducted the Rausseamount at Lake Placid and the Kirkwood at Camden, South Carolina, for a number of years. Mr. Krumbholz was also manager of Carvel Hall, Annapolis, for a time, and will be pleasantly remembered by Service people who made his acquaintance there.

Surg. Joseph A. Guthrie, U.S.N., who resides in Portsmouth, N.H., announces that on account of going abroad his new residence, Wilson avenue, West Park View, is to let. There are eight rooms in the house, hot and cold water, stables and two acres of ground. Not long since Dr. Guthrie was awakened between midnight and morn by an unearthly cackling in his barnyard. The Doctor got his revolver and started out to investigate. He saw nothing to shoot at, but he fired to frighten the thieves, nevertheless. He didn't hit anybody, but the morning light showed that a dozen fine hens were stolen.

Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham entertained a few friends at dinner on Tuesday evening, June 5, on board the U.S.R.S. Franklin at Norfolk, Va. Those present were: Captain Mahan, U.S.N., Mrs. Mahan, Mrs. Waterhouse, Mrs. Laura de Russy Berry, Captain Schroeder, U.S.N., and Captain Couden, U.S.N. Mrs. A. C. Dillingham also entertained at luncheon on Saturday morning, June 9, in honor of her guest, Mrs. Waterhouse, of Philadelphia. Those enjoying Mrs. Dillingham's hospitality were: Mrs. Floyd Hughes, Mrs. C. Brooks Johnston and Mrs. Holt W. Page.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, was signally favored last week, writes a correspondent, by a visit and an address by the Most Rev. John J. Keane, Archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa. The Archbishop's subject was "The Soldier the Highest Type of Citizen." There was a large attendance of both officers and men, between four and five hundred being in attendance. It was a most eloquent and learned discourse, highly appreciated by all present, and repeated applause marked the lecture. The Archbishop was the guest of Chaplain Waring during his two days' stay at the post. Father Waring is an old friend of the Archbishop and it was a special compliment to him that the Archbishop came to the post. While at Fort Des Moines Archbishop Keane visited the target range and saw all the workings of an Army post, which were of especial interest to him, inasmuch as this was his first visit to a fort. After the lecture, the chaplain gave a reception in honor of the Archbishop at Clayton Hall, which was attended by all the officers and ladies of the regiment.

Gen. Charles King, U.S.A., was a guest at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, June 13.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles P. Snyder, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., May 26.

Lieut. John W. Wilen, 13th U.S. Cav., was a guest at Hotel Astor, New York City, on June 11.

Major F. A. Kendall, U.S.A., has gone to his summer camp in the Adirondacks, Saranac Lake, N.Y.

Mrs. and Miss Almy have left Washington, D.C., for Narragansett Pier, R.I., where they will pass the summer.

Col. G. C. Goodloe, U.S.M.C., has returned from Manila and is at his home, in Sixteenth street, Washington, D.C.

Col. J. L. Clem, U.S.A., Chief Q.M., and his son are with Capt. and Mrs. Nugent at the Presidio, of San Francisco, Cal.

A daughter, Anita Morgan, was born to the wife of Capt. John M. Morgan, 12th U.S. Cav., at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 25.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. H. Christy, U. S. N., have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Nugent at the Presidio, San Francisco, the past week.

Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Robertson, U.S.N., has been selected as senior engineer to the new armored cruiser Tennessee, soon to go into commission.

Rear Admiral B. P. Lamberton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lamberton, have gone to Carlisle, Pa., on a visit, and later will spend some time in New York State.

Mme. Pedreiras, wife of the Military Attache of the Brazilian Embassy, will sail for Europe June 23, to spend the summer in Holland, Belgium and France.

Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, 14th U.S. Cav., has left Millis, Mass., on a month's leave, on a visit to the home of Mrs. Smyser, 2d and Arch street, Leavenworth, Kan.

Lieut. Edward Dworak, Philippine Scouts, who is on leave from the Philippines, is residing at 626 East 141st street, New York city, where he will be for two or three months.

Mrs. Graham-Toler announces the marriage of her daughter, Muriel Alma, to Asst. Paymr. John Henry Gunnell, U.S.N., April 4, at the English Cathedral, in the city of Gibraltar, Spain.

Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., accompanied by Capt. Albert J. Bowley, Artillery Corps, Aide-de-camp, was at Chester, Pa., on June 15 to review the Cadet Battalion of the Pennsylvania Military College.

Lieut. George R. Burnett, U.S.A., will spend the summer with his mother at 6024 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., returning to Macon, Mo., to resume his duties as commandant and principal of Rees Military Academy.

Among the guests at the new Grand Hotel, New York City, June 11, were the following: Lieut. Col. E. E. Hardin and wife, U.S.A.; Capt. C. D. V. Hunt, U.S.A.; Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Gill, U.S.N.; Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A.

A portrait of Brig. Gen. John W. Clous, U.S.A., has been painted for the library of the Military Academy by B. West Clinedinst, and was sent to West Point on June 12. Gen. and Mrs. Clous have taken up their residence for the summer at the Columbian Hotel, Cobourg, Ontario, Canada.

Gen. John A. Johnston, who resides in Washington, D. C., is happy over the fact that a grandson arrived in his household on June 13 to the credit of former Capt. G. T. Summerlin, 4th U.S. Cav., and his wife. The parents and son are doing well and the grandparents are about as well as could be expected.

King Edward on June 12 received the members of the embassy staff who did not attend the dinner at Dorchester House, given by Ambassador Whitelaw Reid. They included Major John H. Beacom, U.S.A., and Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., accompanied by Miss Gibbons and Miss Carter.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Elsa Steinwender, of New York city, and Lieut. Fitzhugh B. Alldredge, 7th Inf., U.S.A. Miss Steinwender is the daughter of Mr. Julius Steinwender, of New York city, and the sister of Mrs. Gad Morgan, 7th Inf., and Mrs. A. E. Boyce and Mrs. F. A. Ayl, 15th Inf.

Guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, June 14, included: Rear Admiral F. W. Dickins, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dickins, Major J. G. Galbraith, Capt. C. D. V. Hunt, and Major F. S. Harlow, all U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Wiley, U.S.N.; Col. F. L. Town, Lieut. G. R. Lukesh, and Gen. P. D. Vroom, all U.S.A.

Among those present at the wedding of Lieut. Francis Ruggles, U.S.A., and Miss Mabel Perkins, at St. John's church, Washington, D.C., June 12, were Gen. Andrews, U.S.A., and Mrs. Andrews, Col. and the Misses Colton, Miss S. D. Biddle, Mrs. and Miss Magruder, Miss Gilmore, Mrs. Claggett, Miss Claggett, Mrs. John Rodgers, Major and Mrs. Reber, and Mrs. Hall, wife of Gen. N. P. Hall, U.S.A.

Col. Frank H. Phipps, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., on duty at Springfield, Mass., has retaliated on the ice trust there, which has been raising prices to extortionate figures, by revoking cutting privileges on Waterspond Pond. Ninety per cent. of the ice consumed in Springfield is cut on this pond, the privileges being granted to about a dozen men, who sell their cut under contract to the Consolidated Ice Company at a fixed rate of 50 cents a ton.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending June 13: Lieut. E. S. West, U.S.A.; Surg. B. L. Wright and Col. L. O. Parker, U.S.N.; Capt. J. A. Goodin, U.S.A.; Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels, U.S.N.; Ensign F. R. McCrary, U.S.N.; Capt. H. L. Jackson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jackson; Ensigns C. E. Landrum, W. N. Vernon, C. L. Bruff and J. F. Green, U.S.N.; Col. F. W. Hess, U.S.A.; Lieut. C. L. Stone, U.S.A., and Med. Dir. J. C. Wise, U.S.N.

Writing on information supplied to him by the Japanese government, the Tokio correspondent of the London Times gives some additional evidence of the thoroughness and efficiency of the Japanese medical service in the late war. He says: "We find that in the China-Japan war 14 per cent. of the patients were contagious cases, whereas in the Russo-Japanese war the percentage was only 3.7. More remarkable still is the record for frost-bites. Of these there were 4.21 per cent. among the sick in the China-Japan war against 0.35 in the last war. The prevention of kakke (beri-beri) alone continues to elude Japanese physicians in war-time. The percentage of sufferers from this fell disease during peace has been reduced to 0.44, but in the China-Japan war it rose to 18 per cent., and in the Russo-Japanese war the figure was 16. The belief is that too much use of pure rice is responsible, but there are independent objections to a mixed diet of barley and rice on campaign. General Koike frankly admits, however, that the Japanese medical faculty do not yet understand kakke."

Lieut. Richard D. White, U.S.N., and Mrs. White have taken an apartment in the "Woodley," Washington, D.C., for the summer.

Mrs. Marye, of Washington, is entertaining Mrs. Basil Gordon, of Baltimore, and her sister, Mrs. Hancock. Mrs. Marye will sail next week for Europe.

At the annual commencement of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, Neb., June 14, the graduates were addressed by Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired.

Honorary degrees have been conferred by Princeton University on Elihu Root, Secretary of State, and Gen. Horace Porter, ex-Ambassador to France, as Doctor of Laws.

Mrs. W. W. Queen, widow of Admiral Queen, U.S.N., with her niece, Miss Owen, have left Washington, D.C., for North Hatley, Canada, where they will pass the summer.

Read Admiral B. H. McCalla, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., retired for age on June 19 was on June 13 detached from duty and ordered home on waiting orders.

Major and Mrs. Edward Burr, U.S.A., have left Washington, D.C., for Boston, where Major Burr has been assigned to duty, having been relieved as commandant at the Washington Barracks by Major Langfitt, who, in company with his wife, has arrived in Washington.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry went on an inspection tour of the Norfolk Navy Yard on June 12, remaining away from Washington two days. He was taken to Norfolk on the Dolphin and was accompanied by Comdr. C. E. Vreeland.

Chester J. Goodier, eldest son of Major L. E. Goodier, Judge Advocate, U.S.A., is pulling the stroke oar in the Cornell Varsity four-oared crew which is now at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in readiness for the intercollegiate regatta on June 23. He held the same position in the race last year.

First Lieut. Thomas F. Ryan, 11th U.S. Cav., on recruiting duty at Springfield, Mass., has been at the State camp at South Framingham, Mass., where he has delivered several very instructive lectures to the militiamen, and received warm praise for his co-operation in the work.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George Ruhlen were called suddenly to Columbus, O., June 7, receiving a telegram that Mrs. Ruhlen's brother, Mr. R. R. Marble, and his son, Lawrence, had met with a serious street-car accident. Mr. Marble is still in an unconscious condition and grave doubts of his recovery are feared.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan, Asst. Surg. James S. Woodward, Asst. Paymr. William W. Lamar, U.S.N., arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, June 13, en route to New York, on board the steamship Siberia. The party has completed the task of surveying Bocas del Toro Bay in the interests of the American government.

Mrs. Alice Royden, mother of Capt. Herbert N. Royden, U.S.A., retired, has been visiting Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George Ruhlen during the past week. Mrs. Royden has been with her son and family for some time, who are now located at San Mateo, California. While there she experienced some of the terrible disaster of the recent earthquake.

Several members of the Senate Committee on military affairs were taken down the Potomac river on the night of June 14 for the purpose of witnessing search-light operations at Forts Washington and Hunt. They were accompanied by Major Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, U.S.A., retired, who has been doing good work for the Artillery bill, and some other officers.

At the semi-centennial commencement of the Southern University, Greensboro, Ala., June 7, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Chaplain Walter G. Isaacs, U.S.N., at present stationed on the receiving ship Hancock at the New York Navy Yard. Dr. Isaacs, although a graduate of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., having taken the baccalaureate degree in both the academic and theological departments, spent his first college year at the university which has honored him with the doctorate.

The Public Ledger of Maysville, Ky., notes the departure of Corp. Michael McQuinney, U.S.A., after three months at that town on recruiting duty, in a paragraph which shows that the enlisted man of the Army, of his conduct warrants it, receives a most friendly welcome in that locality. "Corporal McQuinney," says the Ledger, "is a living monument and refutation of the charge often expressed that gentlemen are not found in the ranks of the Army. While here this veteran soldier of many years' service has so conducted himself as to win the admiration of a host of friends."

Gen. William F. Barry Garrison No. 26, A. and N.U., mustered Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Q.M. General, U.S.A., as an active member on Wednesday evening, June 6, at their headquarters, 910 Pennsylvania avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Comdr. Andrew S. Burt, brigadier general, U.S.A., retired, was in command and conducted the muster ceremonies. General Humphrey received a hearty welcome from the members, the majority of whom are ex-Regulars, and in a brief address expressed his pleasure at his reception. This week will mark the muster of Congressman John A. T. Hull, of Iowa, in Gen. William F. Barry Garrison No. 26, and Congressman John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, in Admiral David D. Porter Garrison No. 6.

The forty-second annual celebration of the destruction of the Confederate privateer Alabama by the U.S.S. Kearsarge off Cherbourg, France, will take place in Faneuil Hall, Boston, June 19. One feature of the celebration will be the entertainment of the surviving members of the crew of the Kearsarge by the Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans. It is said that the following are all the survivors of the crew: Peter V. Ludy, True Priest, Patrick McKeever, Austin Quimby, John McAleer, Timothy Hurley, James Magee, William Wainwright, John F. Bickford, W. S. Holston, Martin Hoyt, Charles A. Pool, J. C. Woodbury, John Sanborn, Sylvanus Brackett, William Y. Evans, William Stanley, George H. Harrison, Sidney L. Smith and John Ordion.

At Fort Des Moines, Ia., writes a correspondent, a very large audience, including nearly all of the officers of the post, heard Archbishop J. J. Keane lecture in the gymnasium. The Archbishop spoke on "The Soldier, the Highest Type of Citizen." Archbishop Keane was for twelve years a priest in Washington, D.C., and is known all over the United States as an able orator and leader in his church. Last Thursday evening Q.M. Sergeant Taulk, of Troop I, 11th Cav., was shot by a citizen on the streets of Des Moines. It was reported by the police that it was accidental, but it is doubted by the men at the post. The citizen doing the shooting, however, has not been found. Sergeant Taulk will recover. He is a quiet and peaceable man, in his twentieth year in the Service.

Troops G and B played a game of baseball last Sunday. Troop G won. On account of target practice there has been little activity in baseball this season.

The following assignments incident to the graduation of the class at the School of Submarine Defense have been approved: Capt. James A. Shipton to the unassigned list; to report to the commanding officer, Artillery District of Puget Sound, for duty as Artillery engineer; Capt. Edwin Landon to the 54th Co. (depot torpedo company), Fort Totten, N.Y.; Capt. Robert S. Abernethy to the 58th Co. (torpedo company), Fort Monroe, Va.; Capt. Arthur S. Conklin to the 57th Co. (torpedo company), Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Capt. James F. Brady to the 61st Company, Fort Baker, Cal.; Capt. Harry G. Bishop to the unassigned list, to report to the commanding officer, Artillery District of the Columbia, for assignment to duty as Artillery engineer; Capt. Andrew Moses to the 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, now Artillery engineer, Artillery District of the Chesapeake, from the 58th Co. to the unassigned list; Capt. Percy M. Kessler, now commanding torpedo company at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to the unassigned list; for duty as Artillery engineer, Southern Artillery District of New York.

While excavating at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., June 10, just south of the steam engineering workshop for a foundation for an iron crusher, workmen unearthed two coffins containing the bodies of long buried sailors. Although it is known that the entire southern portion of the navy yard was at one time used as a cemetery for sailors and marines, it was so long ago that all recollection of the time when it was so used has been lost. It is the general opinion that the cemetery existed from the earliest days of the navy yard, which was established as a careening station by the British some time before the Revolutionary War. It is said that the old shop was built about the same time as the stone drydock at the yard, which was begun in 1827 and finished in 1833. In excavating the foundation of the east wall of the old steam engineering machine shop, workmen have found the pine piling placed under the foundation about seventy-five years ago to be in excellent condition, and it will not be necessary to replace any of it for the new wall. A few inches at the top of each of the piles was found to be rotten, but the tops were cut off and the body of the piles were found to be as sound as when they were first driven.

The Comptroller has decided that the Act approved May 26, 1906, for the relief of Asst. Engr. Henry E. Rhoades, U.S.A., retired, relates back and has the effect to place Mr. Rhoades on the retired list of officers of the Navy who are retired for causes incidental to the Service under the first paragraph of Sec. 1588, R.S. Mr. Rhoades is therefore entitled to seventy-five per centum of the sea pay of his grade from the date he was placed upon the retired list, Dec. 30, 1874, less the pay heretofore received by him during the time he has been upon the retired list. Capt. S. R. Hooker, with other officers of the Marine Corps, recently received orders taking them out of the United States on a confidential mission. His instructions read: "1. You will report to the brigadier general, commanding, U.S. Marine Corps, for special duty in his office. This duty requires you to be mounted." In deciding this case the Comptroller says: "I am of opinion that during the time he is absent from headquarters under the orders which took him temporarily out of the United States, where it is understood he is not employed on duty which requires him to be mounted, he is not entitled to mounted pay under Sec. 1270, R.S."

We learn that Capt. Harry F. Jackson, Art. Corps, whose resignation was reported last week, leaves the Army to accept a position with Sanderson and Porter, general engineering contractors, 52 William street, New York. He was graduated from the Military Academy No. 3 in the class of 1873. He served as assistant to Colonel Livermore, chief engineer of 7th Army Corps; later, as chief engineer, himself next as I.G., 7th Army Corps, next J.A. Province of Havana; chief engineer of the Province of Havana; on Gen. Leonard Wood's staff in several capacities. During the joint Army and Navy maneuvers of 1902 and 1903 he held important positions in the latter year, developing a scheme of searchlight defense which won him much official praise from Colonel Garland Whistler and Gen. S. M. Mills. He was graduated from the Fort Totten School of Submarine Defense, leading his class, and as a reward was sent to continue his electrical studies for a year in Schenectady at the works of the General Electric Company. In September, 1895, was Artillery engineer of the District of the Chesapeake until ordered to Washington as assistant to the Chief of Artillery in charge of the electrical equipment of the Artillery Corps.

The following were the officers of the Services and their families booked to sail on the Army transport Thomas from San Francisco June 15, 1906: Mrs. P. H. McAndrew, wife of Assistant Surgeon McAndrew; Miss Ada Kneekle and four children, family of Col. A. L. Smith, chief commissary, P.I.; Capt. T. M. Moody, paymaster, U.S.A.; Mrs. E. C. Cuyler and daughter, family of officer, 9th Infantry; Mrs. J. L. Shepard and two children, family of Assistant Surgeon Shepard, U.S.A.; Mrs. A. W. Chase, wife of Captain Chase, paymaster, U.S.A.; Mrs. George P. Abern, wife of Captain Abern, 9th Inf.; Harry C. Browne, son of Major E. H. Browne, 2d Inf.; Miss Margaret M. Wheeler, sister of Lieut. E. S. Wheeler, U.S.A.; Lieut. James M. Churchill, 16th Inf., and wife; Lieut. Alfred Roeder, P.I. Scouts, and wife; Lieut. G. H. Baird, 8th Cav.; Lieut. R. D. La Garde, 24th Inf., and wife; Lieut. L. W. Prunty, 4th Cav.; Miss Mable Steele, member of family of Captain Frissell, 24th Inf.; Miss Pearl A. Darnell, member of family of Lieut. H. T. Schroeder, P.I. Scouts; Lieut. Elliott Caziare, 1st Inf.; Dr. Charles P. Kindelberger, U.S.N., and wife; Lieut. Charles F. Herr, 21st Inf., and wife; Lieut. S. E. Patterson, P.I. Scouts; Lieut. William M. Goodale, Signal Corps; Mrs. C. E. Stanton, wife of Paymaster Stanton, U.S.A. (Honolulu); Dr. George F. Campbell, contract surgeon, U.S.A., and wife; Lieut. Arthur R. Ehrnbeck, Corps of Engineers (Honolulu).

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate June 11, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

Lieut. Col. Oliver E. Wood, detailed military secretary, to be colonel in the Artillery Corps from June 8, 1906, vice McClellan, appointed brigadier-general.

Major John R. Williams, detailed military secretary, to be lieutenant-colonel in the Artillery Corps from June 9, 1906, vice Dyer, detailed as military secretary.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 7, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

Col. John McClellan, A.C., to be brigadier general from June 1, 1906.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 8, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 14th Inf., to be brigadier general.

Col. Sedgwick Pratt, A.C., to be placed on the retired list with the rank of brigadier general from the date upon which he shall be retired.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Robert, C.E., to be first lieutenant from June 1, 1906, vice Williams, deceased.

Nomination confirmed by Senate June 11, 1906.

Promotion in the Army.

First Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, 10th Inf., to be captain from May 31, 1906.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O. JUNE 14, WAR DEPT.

Capt. George Penrose, Q.M., report to C.O., Fort Wayne, for duty as Q.M. at post.

A board is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Henry I. Raymond, surg.; Capt. William Forse, Art. Corps; Capt. George M. Grimes, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Raymond F. Metcalf, asst. surg.; and 1st Lieut. Benjamin R. Wade, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph G. Brady, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Vernon W. Bolter, 20th Inf., will report to Major Raymond, Columbus Barracks, for examination for promotion.

The following officers of the Artillery Corps are transferred as indicated: Capt. Richmond P. Davis from 5th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list on Aug. 22; Capt. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox, Gen. Staff, from 15th Co., C.A., to unassigned list; Capt. Robert P. McMillan from 29th Co., C.A., to 3d Co., C.A. He will join the company on Aug. 15.

G.O. 100, MAY 29, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes instructions relative to furnishing ordnance stores and supplies to Coast Artillery.

G.O. 101, MAY 31, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes tables exhibiting the results of rifle, carbine and pistol firing of the United States Army for the year 1905, the comparative proficiency attained by the different organizations and the names of the expert riflemen who qualified during the year.

Of the 595 officers and men who qualified as expert riflemen, Sergt. Abraham Hill, Co. B, 24th Inf., stands No. 1, with a per cent. of possible of 86.33. Capt. Rufus E. Longan, 11th Inf., was second with a per cent. of 85.67.

Best records for the year 1905.

Troops in the United States.

Pacific Division	66.9
Department of California	76.3
Post Fort Brady	109.0
5th Regiment of Cavalry	64.1
13th Regiment of Infantry	85.1
Troop M, 3d Cavalry	90.6
Company B, 1st Infantry	115.4
Individual, Abraham Hill, sergt., Co. B, 24th Inf. (a)	86.33

Troops in the Philippines.

Department of Mindanao	59.8
Post Reina Regente, Mindanao	74.2
14th Regiment of Cavalry	63.3
12th Regiment of Infantry	72.4
Troop B, 14th Troop of Cavalry	82.3
Company K, 23d Infantry	86.5
Individual, Otto S. Hahn, sergt., Troop E, 2d Cav. (a)	81.67
Army—Company B, 1st Infantry	115.4
(a) Per cent. of possible score.	

G.O. 103, JUNE 11, 1906, WAR DEPT.

This order revokes Par. XXVI, G.O. 122, W.D., and publishes new instructions relative to allowances of ammunition and methods of cleaning empty shells.

G.O. 104, JUNE 11, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. One Weldon range finder, with 60-foot steel tape and four aiming devices, will be issued to each company of infantry and engineers and to each troop of cavalry.

II. Co. B, 26th Inf., will be relieved from duty at Fort Ringgold, Texas, on July 1, 1906, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and will proceed to marching to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for station. Upon the withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Ringgold the post will be placed in the hands of caretakers employed by the Quartermaster's Department.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

G.O. 105, JUNE 11, 1906, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the cases of 1st Lieut. Lanier Cravens, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Cadets Bruce B. Buttler, third class, U.S.M.A., and Melvin G. Faris, of the second class.

Lieutenant Cravens was tried before a court, of which Col. George S. Grimes, Art. Corps, was president, and Major David C. Shanks, 4th Inf., was judge advocate.

Charge I. Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. Charge II. Causing to be presented for payment a false and fraudulent claim against the U.S.

The specification alleged that Lieutenant Cravens, having for value received assigned to Moses M. Gould his official pay account and claim for pay in full against the United States for January, 1906, did nevertheless make, execute and assign to Louis Silverman, 140 Nassau street, New York city, another and a second pay account and claim for the same period; that the second account and claim was false and fraudulent.

That having made and executed his certain pay account as first lieutenant, Art. Corps, for the month of January, 1906, and having duly assigned the said account to one Moses M. Gould, thereby parting with all individual title and interest therein, without having redeemed the same and while it remained in full force and effect, did falsely certify to the correctness of another official pay account for January, 1906, assigned to Louis Silverman, 140 Nassau street, New York city. He was found guilty of the specifications and charges, and was sentenced to be dismissed.

President Roosevelt, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, commuted the sentence to a reduction in military rank to the foot of the list of first lieutenant of Artillery. Cadets Buttler and Faris were tried at West Point before a G.C.M., of which Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Edwin G. Davis, Art. Corps, judge advocate.

Charge I. "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, contrary to Par. 133, of the Regulations for the U.S.M.A., in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Charge II. "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, contrary to Par. 149, of the Regulations for the U.S.M.A., in violation of the 62d Article of War."

The specifications alleged in both cases that the cadets named were found drunk returning from the Metropolitan Museum of Art on the train on May 7, and that they were found drunk in New York city and Weehawken, N.J., on the same date.

They were found guilty and were sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States.

President Roosevelt, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "The proceedings and sentence are approved. In view of the recommendation to clemency of the Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy and of the Chief of Staff, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of War, the sentence is commuted to confinement to the limits assigned to cadets undergoing punishment until Sept. 1, 1906, and to join the then second class."

CIRCULAR 31, JUNE 2, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes prices for the seacoast firing mechanism, model of 1903; for the ammunition for the 3-inch field gun; for the U.S. magazine rifle, caliber .30, model of 1903, provided with

attachment for securing the knife bayonet, and for the bayonet model of 1905.

CIRCULAR 32, JUNE 9, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Announces that the First National Bank of Montgomery, Ala., has been designated a depository of public moneys.

CIRCULAR 33, JUNE 11, 1906, WAR DEPT.

The provisions of Cir. No. 30, W.D., June 1, 1906, restricting leave of absence to officers of the Army between July 1 and Sept. 30, 1906, will not apply to officers of the Coast Artillery, since Coast Artillery troops will not take part in duty at the maneuver camps of instruction.

By order of the Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 30, MAY 29, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Publishes a statement made by the Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Army, in regard to the failure of primers in subcaliber practice. Commanding officers of artillery districts are enjoined to see that the instructions governing the use of drill and other primers are complied with.

CIR. 31, JUNE 8, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

The division commander having noted the fact that in many cases tools have been lost from armament chests furnished to coast fortifications, it is directed that more care be exercised in the custody of the keys of armament chests, and that a verification of the contents of the chests be made by the battery commander at his weekly inspection.

By command of Major General Wade:
JOHN B. KERR, Col. Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 32, JUNE 12, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

It is announced that specially shaped paulins will be provided by the Ordnance Department for the protection of seacoast guns and carriages during the winter season for all posts north of the 40th parallel of latitude.

By command of Major General Wade:
JOHN B. KERR, Col. Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 33, JUNE 12, 1906, ATLANTIC DIV.

The following decision by the War Department is announced for the information and guidance of all concerned within the Division:

"1. An inspector should require Coast Artillery troops to show proficiency as infantry to the extent ordered in General Orders No. 93, War Department, 1905, and hence should turn them out for inspection other than at the guns, range towers, etc.

2. Each Coast Artillery man of the grades indicated in section 1, paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 23, War Department, 1906, will be provided with the arms and equipments therein prescribed for such enlisted men. They will not be provided with trenching tools.

3. The Coast Artillery enlisted men turned out for inspection will not be provided with either field or surplus kits as such, except in immediate preparation for active duty in the field as infantry when specifically designated for such duty by orders of the War Department. In such case they also draw the trenching tools prescribed by General Orders, No. 23, War Department, 1906. Receptacles for surplus kits are provided for by paragraph 1030, Army Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 76, War Department, 1906."

By Command of Major General Wade:
JOHN B. KERR, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 42, JUNE 4, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Companies I and L, 22d Inf., are designated for duty with the Sanitary Police.

G.O. 43, JUNE 4, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Troop I, 1st Cav., is relieved from further duty in Oakland, Cal., and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with the department reserve.

The 2d Squadron, 1st Cav., will stand relieved from further duty in Oakland, Cal., on June 11, and will then return to proper station, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

G.O. 44, JUNE 7, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The 68th Co., Coast Art., is relieved from further duty in the city of San Francisco and will return to its proper station, Fort Baker, Cal.

G.O. 14, MAY 28, 1906, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Publishes a schedule of authorized road stations in the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

G.O. 12, JUNE 5, 1906, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

1. First Lieut. Morris M. Keck, 12th Inf., having reported at these headquarters, is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A.

2. First Lieut. Morris M. Keck, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, is detailed as ordnance officer, signal officer, and inspector of small arms practice, of the department, relieving Major Albert Todd, Military Secretary.

G.O. 37, MAY 29, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Co. L, 30th Inf., on temporary duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will return to its proper station, Fort Crook, Neb.

G.O. 25, JUNE 5, 1906, NORTHERN DIV.

The 25th Infantry will stand relieved from duty in this Division on such date as may be determined by the Commanding General, Department of Missouri.

Headquarters and Band will go to Fort Bliss, Texas.

One battalion, to be designated by the regimental commander, will go to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

One battalion will go to Fort Brown, Texas.

Co. A, now on temporary duty at Fort Washackie, Wyoming, will join the companies of the 1st Battalion in the Department of Texas as soon as its services can be spared.

CIR. 6, MAY 28, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION

In this circular, Lieut. Gen. H. C. Corbin, invites special attention to a number of extracts from G.O. 93, W.D., Washington, May 17, 1906, publishing regulations for future guidance in the selection of officers from the ranks.

General Corbin, after each extract, gives some sound advice pertinent to the extract, and in conclusion says that if all the requirements set forth are fully carried out the result will undoubtedly be of great benefit to the Service.

G.O. 6, MAY 28, 1906, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Publishes the result of the examination of candidates for gunners in the 15th Battery, Field Art.

G.O. 23, APRIL 19, 1906, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The following changes of stations of Philippine Scouts from the Department of Luzon to the Department of Mindanao are ordered: The 45th Co., from Imus, Cavite, to Dipolog, Dapitan, Mindanao. The 42d Co., Boac, Marinduque, when relieved by the 10th Co., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for station. Troops will be fully equipped for field service and be supplied with 300 rounds of ammunition per man.

G.O. 24, APRIL 21, 1906, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

I. Announces that practice marches called for by G.O. No. 19, c.s., these headquarters, will be limited to one weekly until the close of the next school season when two will be required as heretofore.

II. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, is, on request of the Philippine Commission detailed to perform the civil duties of governor of the Moro Province, in addition to his military duties.

G.O. 29, APRIL 20, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The 8th Co., Phil. Scouts, now at Binan, Laguna, will proceed to San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, for duty. Upon the departure of this company, Binan will be abandoned as a military station.

G.O. 30, APRIL 21, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Upon arriving in this department, the 1st Infantry will proceed to the camp prepared at Santa Mesa, Manila, to remain

until such time as conditions warrant sending it to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampagna, its proper station.

G.O. 17, APRIL 13, 1906, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Co. K, 21st Inf., Contract Surg. Arthur I. Boyer, U.S.A., and a detachment of two men of the Hospital Corps, are relieved from further duty at Camp Connell, Samar, and will proceed by the first available Government transportation to and take station at Basey, Samar.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. John McClellan from active service on June 9, 1906, at his own request, after over forty-two years' service is announced. (June 9, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commanding the department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell and Fort D. A. Russell Target and Maneuver Reservation, Wyo., to make the inspections. (June 2, D. Mo.)

GENERAL STAFF.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1906, is granted Major George W. Goethals, Gen. Staff. (June 11, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 15, 1906, is granted Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G. (June 7, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Francis H. French, I.G. (June 13, N.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M., is detailed to attend the meetings of the Association of American Railway Accounting Officers, to be held at Bluff Point, N.Y., on June 27, 1906. (June 1, W.D.)

Capt. Jesse M. Baker, Q.M., will proceed from San Francisco to Seattle, Wash., for temporary duty, relieving Capt. G. Maury Crallé, 10th Inf. (June 7, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert W. Lindenstruth, now at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory, will be sent to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty. (June 11, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on or about June 7, 1906, is granted Major Frank F. Eastman, C.S. (June 1, D. Lakes.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 80, April 4, 1906, W.D., as relates to Capt. Sam F. Bottoms, C.S., is revoked. (June 11, W.D.)

Capt. Sam F. Bottoms, C.S., is relieved from duty as assistant to the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, and will then proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (June 11, W.D.)

Par. 16, S.O. 87, W.D., April 12, 1906, relating to Post Commissary Sergt. Henry H. Alles, is revoked. (June 9, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Henry H. Alles, now in San Francisco, will report to the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, for temporary duty. (June 9, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergts. John Brown and Fred Dobler upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippines Division will report to the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, for temporary duty in his office. (June 9, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. William Grum upon relief from duty on the transport Sheridan will report to the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty in his office. (June 9, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John D. Summerlin upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippines Division will be sent to Fort Mott, N.J., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. George Ellis, who will be sent to Fort DuPont, Del., for duty. (June 9, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. James McGrath, now at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., will be sent to Chicago for duty in his office. (June 9, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. William Payne, Fort Niobrara, Neb., when his services are no longer required at that post, will be sent to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Charles Bader, who will be sent to Fort Morgan to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. James Mageean. Sergeant Mageean will be sent to Fort Moultrie, S.C., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. August J. Ross, who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, and from there on the first available transport to Manila to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty is completed. (June 9, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Andrew Wallenstein upon arrival of the transport Sherman at San Francisco will be sent to Fort McDowell to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. William E. Keller, who will be sent to San Francisco for duty aboard an Army transport. (June 9, W.D.)

Par. 1 and 2, S.O. 137, W.D., June 9, 1906, relating to Post Commissary Sergt. Henry H. Alles are revoked. (June 13, W.D.)

Par. 5, S.O. 137, W.D., June 9, 1906, relating to Post Commissary Sergts. John D. Summerlin and George Ellis is revoked. (June 13, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John D. Summerlin upon arrival at San Francisco will be sent to Fort Missoula, Mont., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Francis Webster. (June 13, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave to include July 1, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Jay W. Grissinger, asst. surg. (June 8, W.D.)

Leave to include July 1, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Verge E. Sweazey, asst. surg. (June 8, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Major Harry M. Hallock, surg., is still further extended two months. (June 11, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect July 1, 1906, is granted Capt. Frederic D. Evans, 18th Inf. (June 11, W.D.)

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 131, June 2, 1906, W.D., as directs Dental Surg. Hugo C. Rietz to proceed to the Philippine Islands for duty is revoked. Upon his relief from duty at Fort Sheridan by Dental Surg. Rex H. Rhoades, Dental Surgeon Rietz will proceed to his home, Manitowoc, Wis., for annulment of contract. (June 11, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Par. 11, S.O. 55, March 6, 1906, W.D., relating to Capt. Henry Page and Jere B. Clayton, asst. surgs., is revoked. When his services shall no longer be required at San Francisco, Captain Page will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty, relieving Capt. Leigh A. Fuller, asst. surg., as soon as that officer shall have arrived at Fort Clark from temporary duty at San Francisco. Captain Fuller upon being thus relieved will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report in person to the commandant of the U.S. Military Prison at that post for duty, relieving Capt. Jere B. Clayton, asst. surg., from temporary duty at the prison. Captain Clayton upon being thus relieved will rejoin his proper station. (June 12, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 15, 1906, is granted Dental Surg. S. Davis Boak, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (June 6, D. Lakes.)

The C.O., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will send Sergt. First Class Max Arendt, H.C., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for duty. (June 5, D. Mo.)

Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Appel, deputy surg. gen., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., vice Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin, deputy surg. gen., relieved. (June 13, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Appel, deputy surg. gen., is detailed as a member of the examining board at San Francisco, vice Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin, deputy surg. gen., relieved. (June 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. George M. Ekwurzel, asst. surg., is relieved from further temporary duty at the general hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for temporary duty. (June 13, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Contract Surg. James B. Ferguson. (June 13, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class George Kliemand, H.C., now on temporary duty at San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (June 7, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class John L. Henderson, H.C., Fort Worden, Wash., will be sent to Fort Lawton and accompany the two companies of the 10th Infantry which are to take station at Fort Gibbon, Alaska. He will relieve Sergt. First Class George H. Arnold, H.C., who will be sent to Seattle, Wash., with the companies of the 3d Infantry stationed at Fort Gibbon. Upon

arrival at Seattle he will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (June 7, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Samuel W. Pennington will report at Fort Howard, Md., to relieve Sergt. First Class Hugh R. MacCleery, H.C., who will be sent to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (June 7, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Benjamin Vitou, H.C., Fort Thomas, Ky., will be sent to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to relieve Sergt. First Class John M. Corson, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Totten, N.Y., to relieve Sergt. First Class Clarence B. Hodgdon, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Bliss to relieve Sergt. First Class Richard S. Noaks, H.C. Sergeant Noaks will be sent to Fort Hancock, N.J., to relieve Sergt. First Class Hans Hoch, H.C. Sergeant Hoch will be sent to Fort McDowell and from there on the first available transport to Manila for duty. (June 7, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Walter L. Phares, H.C., upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippines, will be sent to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (June 7, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Major Hamilton S. Wallace, paymr., is extended one month. (June 7, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, C.E., is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of Minnesota. He will report in person on July 4, 1906, and remain at the place of encampment until Aug. 1, 1906, when he will join his proper station. (June 11, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Arthur R. Ehrnbeck, C.E., is relieved from duty with Co. D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, and will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco, June 15, 1906, to Manila for duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers. (June 13, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect July 2, 1906, is granted Capt. Herman W. Schull, O.D. (June 1, W.D.)

Capt. Kenneth Morton, O.D., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for the purpose of observing the action of arms and ammunition manufactured by the Ordnance Department in the target practice which takes place during the week commencing June 11, 1906, at Fort Rosecrans, and upon completion of this duty will return to Benicia Arsenal. (June 1, W.D.)

Capt. Herman W. Schull, O.D., is relieved from service in that department, to take effect July 2, 1906, and is assigned to the 73d Co., C.A., to take effect on that date. (June 1, W.D.)

Capt. Edward P. O'Hern, O.D., will proceed at the proper time to Sandy Hook, N.J., and report in person on July 1, 1906, for temporary duty until Aug. 1, 1906, when he will return to the place of receipt by him of this order and revert to status of leave. (June 12, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Reinhold Seiw, Madison Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Niagara, N.Y., to relieve Ord. Sergt. John Kelly. Sergeant Seiw upon completion of such temporary duty as may be assigned him will be returned to his proper station. (June 12, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect on or about June 20, 1906, is granted Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps. (June 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. John E. Hemphill, Signal Corps, upon being relieved from duty at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, by Capt. Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty with the Signal Corps company stationed thereat. (June 1, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

First Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav., Fort Riley, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty in connection with preparations for a proposed camp of concentration and instruction. (May 31, D. Mo.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Second Lieut. James S. Jones, 6th Cav., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (June 12, W.D.)

Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., at his own request, is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Aug. 1, 1906, and is detailed as a student officer at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. He will report on Aug. 15, 1906, for duty accordingly. (June 12, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

First Lieut. William F. H. Godson, 10th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo., to take effect Sept. 1, 1906. (June 12, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

First Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav., will proceed on or about July 1, 1906, to Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment. (June 7, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about June 9, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Wilen, 13th Cav., Fort Riley. (June 2, D. Mo.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

The detachment 14th Cavalry, now on duty on the Umatilla Indian Reservation, will return not later than June 5, 1906, to its proper station, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. (June 1, D. Colo.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. Stanley D. Embick, A.C., is transferred from the 73d Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. (June 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert B. McBride, A.C., is granted leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 25, 1906. (May 28, D.G.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on or about June 9, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. James B. Dillard, A.C., Fort Riley. (May 31, D. Mo.)

Lieut. Col. Alexander B. Dyer, A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Military Secretary's Department, vice Lieut. Col. Oliver E. Wood, military secretary, relieved, and will report to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, for temporary duty. Lieutenant Colonel Dyer will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty as military secretary. (June 9, W.D.)

Capt. Leo F. Foster, A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Subsistence Department. Captain Foster will remain on duty at Fort Monroe, Va., until the completion of the course at the Artillery School. (June 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. Hugh J. B. McElgin, A.C., will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., to relieve 1st Lieut. L. E. Buck, A.C., of his duties at that post. Lieutenant McElgin will remain on duty at Fort Slocum until an officer has been permanently detailed to relieve Lieutenant Buck, and upon arrival of such officer will return to his proper station. (June 11, D.E.)

First Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, A.C., returned to duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., from sick list, will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for target practice with the 98th Co., C.A. (June 12, D.E.)

Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne, A.C., will report in person on July 5, 1906, to Lieut. Col. John A. Lundeen, I.G., A.C., president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (June 11, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, A.C., to take effect upon the completion of his duties at Fort Monroe, Va. (June 11, W.D.)

Chaplain Henry A. Brown, A.C., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., and report in person on July 1, 1906, for temporary duty until Sept. 1, 1906, when he will return to his proper station. Chaplain Brown will make not to exceed one visit per month from West Point to Fort McHenry, Md., and return on business pertaining to his regular duties at that post. (June 11, W.D.)

Chaplain Patrick P. Carey, A.C., is relieved from treatment

at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, and will then proceed to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty. (June 7, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: Capt. Clarence H. McNeil from the 126th Co., C.A., to the 114th Co., C.A. He will join the company to which transferred. Capt. Edward Carpenter from the 114th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. (June 7, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect June 20, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Louis F. Buck, A.C., recruiting officer. (June 7, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: Capt. Henry W. Butner from the 61st Co., C.A., to the 106th Co., C.A.; Capt. William Forse from the 106th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list; Capt. Fox Conner from the 123d Co., C.A., to the 126th Co., C.A. Upon being relieved from duty at the U.S. Staff College, Captains Butner and Conner will join the companies to which they have been transferred. (June 1, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps will report on Aug. 28, 1906, to the commandant, Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking the course of instruction: 1st Lieut. James P. Robinson, 1st Lieut. John B. Murphy, 2d Lieut. John B. G. McClure, 2d Lieut. George W. Cochen, 2d Lieut. Clifford Jones. (June 12, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., is granted Capt. Francis N. Cooke, A.C. (June 12, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 6, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Henry M. Merriam, A.C. (June 12, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Henry W. Bunn, A.C., is transferred from the 107th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. He will proceed to Fort Williams, Me., on July 12, 1906, for district staff duty. (June 13, W.D.)

Capt. James F. Howell, A.C., is transferred from the 76th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Boston, for duty on his staff. (June 13, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are transferred as indicated after their respective names, and will join their proper stations Sept. 1, 1906, or upon the expiration of such leaves as may be granted them: Second Lieut. Charles H. Patterson, now attached to the 27th Battery, F.A., is assigned to the 82d Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. Henry S. Kilbourne, Jr., from the 3d Battery, F.A., to the 52d Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. Frederic H. Smith from the 30th Battery, F.A., to the 6th Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. Scott Baker from the 27th Battery, F.A., to the 35th Co., C.A. (June 13, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are transferred as indicated after their respective names: Second Lieut. William H. Peek from the 82d Co., C.A., to the unassigned list; 2d Lieut. John B. G. McClure from the 6th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. (June 13, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: Capt. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., from the 96th Co., C.A., to the 5th Co., C.A. Upon being relieved from duty as instructor at the U.S.M.A., Captain Wheeler will join the company to which he is transferred. Capt. Brooke Payne from the 5th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list; Capt. Frederick W. Stopford from the 69th Co., C.A., to the 96th Co., C.A. He will join the company to which he is transferred on or about Aug. 15, 1906. Capt. Frank E. Hopkins from the unassigned list to the 109th Co., C.A. He will join the company to which he is transferred about Sept. 5, 1906. Capt. Charles P. Sumner from the 109th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list.

First Lieut. Theodore H. Koch from the 11th Co., C.A., to the 121st Co., C.A. He will join the company to which he is transferred when 1st Lieut. Michael H. Barry shall report for duty with the 111th Co., C.A. First Lieut. Clarence M. Condon from the 9th Battery, F.A., to the unassigned list. First Lieut. Fred L. Perry from the 60th Co., C.A., to the 9th Battery, F.A. He will join the battery to which he is transferred when 1st Lieut. Alden Trotter shall report for duty with the 60th Co., C.A. Second Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody from the 118th Co., C.A., to 41st Co., C.A. He will join the company to which he is transferred. (June 13, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men of the Coast Artillery, will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking the course of instruction in the School for Master Gunners: Sergt. Ralph E. Jones, 29th Co.; Corp. Hugo A. Verbeck, 70th Co.; and Pvt. Omer L. Palmer, 65th Co.; Sergt. Paul R. Nelson, 94th Co.; 1st Sergt. Eugene S. Burke, 7th Co.; and Corp. Patrick B. Kinane, 20th Co.; Corp. Otis Marshall, 115th Co.; Fort Rosecrans; Pvt. Josiah L. Jones, 124th Co.; Sergt. Carl M. Tauter, 110th Co.; Sergt. George B. C. Kuster, 112th Co.; and Corp. Max Robert Wagner, 45th Co.; Corp. Alfred L. Smith, 31st Co.; Corp. Merle C. Leonard, 77th Co.; Corp. Forest R. Cobb, 11th Co.; Sergt. George I. Ide, 48th Co.; Pvt. Joseph Woodrow, 44th Co.; Sergt. James A. Whitehurst, 12th Co.; Corp. James Riley, 125th Co., and Sergt. John M. Inman, 122d Co., Key West Barracks. (June 13, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. E. MACKLIN.

Second Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, 4th Inf., is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will join his company at Fort Thomas. (June 1, D. Lakes.)

Second Lieut. Edward J. Bloom, 4th Inf., now at Fort Wayne, Mich., will join his company (E) at Fort Brady, Mich. (June 6, D. Lakes.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Commissary Sergt. George W. Gledhill, 6th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list. (June 7, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Major Reuben B. Turner, 8th Inf., is relieved from station at Boise Barracks, Idaho, and will take station at Boise, Idaho, in connection with his duties as constructing quartermaster at that post. (June 12, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Second Lieut. Francis B. Eastman, 10th Inf., will report in person to Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Lawton, for examination for promotion. (June 7, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

The following named officers will report to Major James B. Jackson, 11th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieuts. Woodson Hocker and William M. Parker, 11th Inf. (June 12, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Charles A. Hunt, 12th Inf. (June 11, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Charles A. Hunt, 12th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will join his proper station. (June 11, W.D.)

Capt. Moor N. Falls, 12th Inf., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief Q.M., relieving Capt. Frederick G. Knabenshne, 12th Inf., who will proceed to join his company at Fort Porter, N.Y., with the least practicable delay. (June 8, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect not later than June 16, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Finch, 12th Inf. (June 12, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Sick leave for six months is granted Chaplain Leslie R. Groves, 14th Inf. (June 12, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Capt. William O. Johnson, 16th Inf., is transferred to the 10th Infantry. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (June 11, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Second Lieut. Leo A. Dewey, 17th Inf., will return to his proper station, Fort McPherson, Ga. (June 6, A.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Capt. Marshall Childs, 25th Inf., is relieved from further duty with the 12th Inf., and will join his company. (June 13, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Col. Samuel R. Whitall, 27th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, president of an Army retiring board at Chicago, Ill., for examination for promotion. (June 1, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Laurance O. Mathews, 28th Inf., is extended fifteen days, or so much of that period as will extend his leave to include June 30, 1906. (June 11, N.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Capt. R. H. Allen, 29th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah, will, on completing survey of reservation line that post, proceed to Fort Duchesne, Utah, and resurvey and establish lines of that military reservation. (June 1, D. Colo.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about June 5, 1906, is granted Capt. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 30th Inf., Fort Crook. (May 31, D. Mo.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., June 13, 1906, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Max Fack, 98th Co., C.A., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. George F. Landers, Capt. Gwynn R. Hancock and 1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, A.C. (June 8, D.E.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., for the examination of officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for board: Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, Col. Albert S. Towar, asst. paymr. gen.; Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Taylor, Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, deputy surgeon general; Capt. William F. Lewis, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John L. DeWitt, 21st Inf., aide-de-camp, recorder. (June 8, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major James B. Jackson, 11th Inf.; Major Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th Inf.; Major Charles F. Kieffer, surg.; Capt. Harry R. Lee, 11th Inf.; Contract Surg. Francis M. McCallum, 1st Lieut. Clifford Game, 11th Inf., recorder. (June 12, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. William W. Wotherspoon, Gen. Staff; Major Daniel H. Boughton, 11th Cav.; Major Joseph T. Dickman, Gen. Staff; Capt. Charles Crawford, 20th Inf.; Capt. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav.; Capt. Campbell King, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward A. Kreger, 28th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on June 20, 1906, to consider a small treatise on the subject of field orders, messages and reports prepared by Major Eben Swift, 12th Cav., with a view to its authoritative publication by the War Department for the guidance of the Regular Army and militia. (June 12, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

First Lieut. Charles H. Cabanis, Jr., retired, is relieved from duty at Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo., to take effect June 18, 1906. (June 12, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. George O. Duncan from the 15th Cav., to the 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Richard M. Thomas from the 14th Cav., to the 15th Cav. They will join the troops to which assigned. (June 11, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Capt. Edwin A. Root, 10th Inf., promoted to major, rank May 25, 1906, assigned to 19th Inf.

First Lieut. John L. DeWitt, 21st Inf., promoted to captain, rank May 25, 1906, assigned to 9th Inf.

First Lieut. Charles E. Morton, 16th Inf., promoted to captain, rank May 25, 1906, assigned to 16th Inf.

Captains DeWitt and Morton will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders. Upon completion of his duty as recorder in the case now before the retiring board at Chicago, Captain DeWitt will proceed to the Philippines and join the company to which he may be assigned. Captain Morton will join the company to which he may be assigned. (June 11, W.D.)

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

The following named officers are detailed to enter the class at the U.S. Infantry and Cavalry School and will report at Fort Leavenworth on Aug. 15, 1906, for duty accordingly: 2d Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav.; Capt. John C. Raymond, 2d Cav.; Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John G. Winter, Jr., 6th Cav.; Capt. Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Theodore B. Taylor, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lewis S. Morey, 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lewis W. Cass, 12th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Clarence A. Dougherty, 13th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, 13th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Paul H. Weyrauch, 14th Cav.; Capt. LeRoy Eltinge, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Paul Hurst, 3d Inf.; Capt. William H. Bertch, 4th Inf.; Capt. Melville S. Jarvis, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Asa L. Singleton, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, 5th Inf.; Capt. James B. Allison, 7th Inf.; Capt. Alexander T. Owenshine, 7th Inf.; Capt. Clarence E. Dentler, 11th Inf.; Capt. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Rhea Jackson, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Fay W. Brabson, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur S. Cowan, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James E. Ware, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John A. Brockman, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert P. Updyke, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hans O. Olson, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles D. Herron, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Josiah C. Minus, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. David A. Henkes, 22d Inf.; Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank W. Ball, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert John West, 26th Inf.; Capt. Charles F. Crain, 27th Inf.; Capt. James Ronayne, 28th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Royden E. Beebe, 29th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank W. Dawson, 29th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George C. Marshall, Jr., 30th Inf. (June 8, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—Arrived at Seattle May 20.
INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.
KILPATRICK—At Manila.
LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco May 25 for Manila. Sailed from Honolulu June 2.
McCLELLAN—At Manila.
MADE—At Manila.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila May 21 for San Francisco. Sailed from Honolulu June 10.
SHERMAN—Arrived at Manila June 8.
SUMNER—At New York.
THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco June 15 for Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.
WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.
BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. Arrived at Tacoma May 26.
LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. P. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. Address Army Building, New York city, N.Y.

DATES SET FOR SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

From San F. to Manila.	From Manila to San F.
THOMAS June 15	SHERMAN June 11
SHERIDAN* July 5	LOGAN* June 30
SHERMAN July 25	THOMAS July 20
LOGAN* Aug. 15	SHERIDAN* Aug. 10
THOMAS Sept. 5	SHERMAN Aug. 30
SHERIDAN* Sept. 25	LOGAN* Sept. 20
SHERMAN Oct. 15	THOMAS Oct. 10
LOGAN* Nov. 5	SHERIDAN* Oct. 30
THOMAS Nov. 26	SHERMAN Nov. 20
SHERIDAN* Dec. 15	LOGAN* Dec. 10
SHERMAN Jan. 5, 1907	THOMAS Dec. 31

*Will carry troops.

GRADUATING EXERCISES AT WEST POINT.

The annual graduation exercises at the Military Academy are always interesting and they were perhaps more so than usual this year. In the first place the weather on the day of graduation was simply perfect—cool for the season, as well as clear and bright—and the scene at the gathering of the graduates and their friends was made more attractive than usual by the fact that the audience was faced towards the library building, so the picturesque gathering of cadets in their natty uniforms and that of the officers and ladies had an appropriate setting of architectural effect as a background.

A few remarks by way of introduction were made by General Mills, as presiding officer, and speeches by the Secretary of War, Lieutenant General Corbin, U.S.A. and General Horace Porter, who was described by General Corbin as "the most distinguished living graduate of the Military Academy." As chairman of the board of visitors, General Porter spoke in his usual happy vein of mingled wisdom and humor. General Corbin followed, and then came the presentation of the diplomas by the Secretary of War. After his introductory remarks, the Secretary handed the diplomas to each cadet as his name was called by the superintendent. The first ten diplomas were given in the order of rank. The others were distributed promiscuously, General Mills thinking that it was better not to emphasize too decidedly the position of the unfortunate immortelles. This change was not altogether popular, and the mingled laughter and applause which greeted the appearance of the cadet who held at the left of the line made his position very apparent. Secretary Taft gave each cadet a hearty handshake as he handed him his diploma, and gave several of them whose parents he knew a special greeting. When the Daniel Lambert of the class, Cadet Lewis, tipping the scales at 200 pounds, appeared, the Secretary took in his generous proportions at a glance and with a laugh said: "There is a pair of us."

Cadet Parker, son of Lieutenant Colonel Parker, grasped his diploma with one hand and shook the Secretary's hand with the other, then started off, feeling very sure that he got all he came for, when the Secretary called him back and told him that he was acquainted with his father and grandfather. When young Chaffee was called to the front the Secretary handed the diploma to General Chaffee and, turning to the young lieutenant, said: "My young friend, I am going to ask your father to deliver your diploma and I hope you will follow in his footsteps." The General stepped forward, handed the diploma to his son, and gave him the salute, to which the young man responded. It needed no words to make known to those present the feeling that naturally affected both father and son, and a murmur of sympathy accompanied the applause with which the incident was greeted. After changing to civilian clothing the 1st and 3d classes started respectively on furlough and graduation leaves. A performance of "The Social Whirl" was witnessed at the Casino, New York, in the evening.

Secretary Taft congratulated the graduates on entering the Army at a time when it was developing. "Congress," said he, "occasionally forgets that the Army is made for war. You are not here for parade or to develop the physical man, or to show the ladies what grand men you are. You are here to learn how to defend the country in time of war. You're a fire department ready to stamp out the flames of any threatening crisis."

"Our army preparation has now developed so that it may be said to be respectable. It isn't what it ought to be, but it's respectable." Mr. Taft then took up the salary question that General Corbin had agitated. He grinned cheerfully and said:

"I'm going to say a word about that limitation of your matrimonial enterprises." Everybody laughed and the Secretary went on:

"Low salaries are a method of developing character which you ought not to lose. And, anyhow, I am pretty sure that your salaries for the next five years, low as they are, are pay that the average professional man would be delighted to be sure of in the first five years of his work. The truth is that your pay is not munificent, but you can live on it, and it has the great merit of relieving you from that intense anxiety that troubles so many members of the learned professions—that of keeping the wolf from the door."

"We are apt in this age of wealth to attach too much importance to money. We ought to have more people who, when they have amassed a competence, would stop and devote themselves to public affairs."

The following shows the graduating rank of the Military Academy class of 1906. The maximum general merit in each branch is 2,535. The first nine are recommended for appointment to the Corps of Engineers:

1 Hetrick, H. S. . . .	2441.33	40 DeArmond, G. W. . . .	2191.71
2 Johnson, W. A. . . .	2410.01	41 Quekemyer, J. G. . . .	2191.39
3 Loving, J. B. . . .	2406.37	42 Andrews, F. M. . . .	2186.47
4 Downing, J. . . .	2376.72	43 Westover, O. . . .	2185.76
5 Daley, E. L. . . .	2376.58	44 Zimmermann, H. . . .	2179.76
6 Finch, H. A. . . .	2371.68	45 Smith, E. Del. . . .	2176.91
7 Ardery, E. D. . . .	2339.17	46 Parker, C. . . .	2174.67
8 Humphreys, F. E. . . .	2331.52	47 Pratt, J. S. . . .	2173.11
9 Rockwell, C. K. . . .	2330.41	48 King, J. C. . . .	2172.61
10 Morrow, G. M. . . .	2315.24	49 Fox, Hally	2162.32
11 Burleson, R. C. . . .	2314.20	50 Shute, M. H. . . .	2159.47
12 Riley, J. W. . . .	2311.87	51 Madigan, M. E. . . .	2151.59
13 Horsfall, L. P. . . .	2296.42	52 Lane, W. E. jr. . . .	2144.85
14 Mettler, C. G. . . .	2288.31	53 Cook, F. A. . . .	2130.33
15 Gatewood, C. B. . . .	2288.06	54 Pennell, R. McT. . . .	2129.21
16 Pelot, J. H. . . .	2272.82	55 Bartlett, G. G. . . .	2119.10
17 Brett, M. L. . . .	2266.06	56 Clagett, H. B. . . .	2117.39
18 Minick, A. D. . . .	2258.85	57 Abraham, C. R. . . .	2109.63
19 Torney, H. W. . . .	2249.60	58 Kieffer, P. V. . . .	2109.00
20 Williford, F. E. . . .	2243.09	59 Converse, G. L. jr. . . .	2102.61
21 Bradshaw, J. S. . . .	2239.28	60 Schwabe, H. A. . . .	2099.76
22 McFarland, E. . . .	2237.50	61 Maul, J. C. . . .	2090.82
23 Green, J. A. . . .	2237.15	62 Paine, G. H. . . .	2089.77
24 Pendleton, A. G. jr. . . .	2233.81	63 Robinson, D. A. . . .	2088.16
25 Wainwright, J. M. . . .	2229.24	64 Hoyle, R. E. DeR. . . .	2075.24
26 Dickman, F. T. . . .	2226.09	65 Turner, G. E. . . .	2058.13
27 Sturgill, W. S. . . .	2225.81	66 Mathews, P. . . .	2040.62
28 Henderson, J. C. . . .	2221.89	67 Jacob, R. H. . . .	2031.63
29 Lewis, C. A. . . .	2221.41	68 Jones, R. A. . . .	2025.45
30 Huntley, H. W. . . .	2217.73	69 Davenport, C. L. . . .	2018.45
31 Chaffee, A. R. jr. . . .	2214.53	70 Spurgin, H. F. . . .	2014.02
32 Waring, R. F. . . .	2213.36	71 Campbell, R. S. . . .	2005.06
33 Wilhelm, W. M. . . .	2211.48	72 Loughry, H. K. . . .	2004.61
34 Wildrick, E. W. . . .	2204.43	73 Schultz, H. D. . . .	2004.43
35 Donahue, W. E. . . .	2202.81	74 Elser, M. A. . . .	1998.98
36 Manchester, P. R. . . .	2200.96	75 Byrd, G. R. . . .	1995.92
37 Gillespie, A. G. . . .	2198.55	76 MacMillan, W. T. . . .	1991.51
38 Olmstead, D. . . .	2193.18	77 Thompson, M. H. . . .	1891.81
39 Sneed, Byard. . . .	2191.92	78 Rose, W. W. . . .	1880.19

The following is the order announcing the new officers of the cadet battalion:

Extract.—S.O. No. 109, Hdqrs. U.S. Military Academy,

West Point, N.Y., June 12, 1906.

II. Upon the recommendation of the commandant of cadets

the existing appointments of officers and non-commissioned officers in the Battalion of Cadets are revoked to take effect at 12 m. to-day.

III. Upon the recommendation of the commandant of cadets the following appointments of officers and non-commissioned officers in the Battalion of Cadets are announced to take effect at 12 m. to-day:

To be captains: Cadets Harris, C. T. Bane, Eastman, Cruse, O'Connor and Holabird.

To be lieutenant and adjutant: Cadet Watkins.

To be lieutenant and quartermaster: Cadet Bartlett, G.

To be lieutenants: Cadets Murray, Coles, T. L., Pfeil, Taylor, J. G., Wyman, Watson, H. L., Alexander, R., Wagner, Booth, Howard, McLauchlan and Geary, W. D.

To be acting sergeant major: Cadet Lang.

To be acting quartermaster sergeant: Cadet Moore.

To be acting first sergeants: Cadets Crafton, Marley, Lott, Kimball, Castle and Rice, C. H.

To be acting sergeants: Cadets Rogers, N. P., Gallogly, Steese, Porter, Pritchett, Larned, Sultan, Martin, Dalley, G. F. N., Lewis, E. B., Park, Brton, Householder, Greene, E. K., Pat-

ten, G. F., Pierson, Potter, Palmer, Wadsworth, Humphrey, G. E., Arthur, Coleman, Wilder and Keeler.

To be sergeant major: Cadet Hughes, E. S.

To be quartermaster sergeant: Cadet Goethals.

To be first sergeants: Cadets Higley, Jarman, Peterson, McIntosh, Cutrer and Muhlenberg.

To be company quartermaster sergeants: Cadets Chaney, J. E., Beavers, Garey, E. B., Hazlehurst, Buckner and Sward.

To be color sergeants: Cadets Parrott, Shiverick, Dickinson, Woodbury, Brown, Edgerton, Erwin, Coimer, Curry, Burns, Johnson, T. J., Stockton, Ellis, Jackson, Watson, E. M., Lyon, Sumner, Hartman, Wilbourn, Bailey, Miller, E. S., Matile, Hester and Muncaster.

To be corporals: Cadets Greble, Patton, G. S., Rumbough, Stearns, Lee, Johnson, R. D., Mountford, McNabb, Godfrey, Simpson, Smith, R. D., Philson, Lyman, Marks, E. H., Harrington, Catron, Delano, Kelly, E. L., North, Beardslee, Crissy, Taylor, H. L., Williams, R. H., Moore, Mills, Besson, Mathews, W. F., Erlenkutter, Matheson and Ord.

On account of the importance of their duties and since their recommendations entitle them to be at the head of the list of cadet lieutenants, the acting sergeant major, the acting quartermaster sergeant and the acting first sergeants will be allowed the same privileges as cadet lieutenants during the encampment.

By command of Brigadier General Mills:

F. W. COE, Capt., Art. Corps, Adjutant.

REMARKS BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL CORBIN.

Intelligence, good morals and good manners make the gentleman—the gentleman makes the best officer. It is the conduct of the officers toward their men that does more to determine the standing of the Army with the people than any other one thing. The enlisted strength of the Army is made up largely of young men of your own age—intelligent and discriminating to a degree, ready to acknowledge worth and quick to detect those in whom worth is lacking. This was illustrated only recently in two separate communities, small country towns. In one of the towns, the people spoke in highest praise of the Service, its officers and men. In the other, hard things were said of the Service and its officers. I made careful inquiry in each case. In the first I found two young men, clever students from a local school, had served an honorable enlistment under officers superior in worth, considerate and fair, strict in discipline, living up to it as fully as they exacted of it of their men. It did one's heart good to hear those men and the people among whom they lived, praise the Army. In the other case, two young men of the community had served under an officer who did not live up to the discipline and conduct that he exacted of his men. It so happened that I had knowledge of the officers concerned. The criticism of the community did full justice in the first case and no injustice in the second.

And now let me impress upon you the importance of keeping up your home ties. Guard well the good will and friendship of the companions of your youth. One too often hears old officers say "I have no home." I have always accepted such statements as those of misfortunes for which no one was to blame but the officer himself. When you go on leave, go to your old home, and let your first subscription be for your home paper.

During the leave which you are about to avail yourself of you should take pains to determine whether the Service appeals to you so fully that you are willing to give it your life's work. You have, in my judgment, a perfect right to consider and to act without hindrance or prejudice as your desires, ambition and careful judgment may suggest. If you want to have the commission now tendered pass, you have a right to have it do so. Your training here, if properly applied, makes you quite as useful to your country, even from a military point of view, out of the Army as in it. You can take up any vocation of civil life and at the same time make yourself useful in assisting in the training of the militia, which must be put in a state of efficiency and preparedness to form the second line—you may say the important line of the national defense.

As compared with the broad and inviting field of civil life, inviting young men of your character and training, the Service calls for many sacrifices and hardships. On the matter of compensation, your per diem will be less for years to come than now paid skilled mechanics. Those entering the foot service will receive \$3.89 per day, while mounted officers will receive \$4.17 per day. The present pay per day of bricklayers is \$6.00; of plasterers, \$6.00; of carpenters and painters, \$4.50, so that all skilled labor has a better per diem than the Government gives the graduates of the Military Academy. The professions all offer inducements of far greater material advantage than you can ever hope to receive in the Service. Our present pay was fixed by act of Congress more than thirty-five years ago. As compared with the salaries then received in civil life, our pay was fairly liberal. Since then, the cost of living has greatly increased, and salaries in other vocations and wages have advanced accordingly, but this has not been done for the Army. A careful survey of the field falls to discover that our figure of an increase in the very near future. So those of you accepting service should do so with this understanding well in mind, fully determined to meet and abide by those conditions cheerfully. It is a contract that should not be entered into lightly, and once made should be kept in letter and in spirit. The letter of the law did not call Greely and Funston to aid the suffering people in the appalling calamity that overtook the great city of San Francisco, but the spirit of the law did, and by their timely acts they and their officers and men have earned a place in the hearts and affections of all of their countrymen—an affection that will endure for all time. It is no less true of our Army far away in the Philippines, doing service there of lasting benefit to the peoples of those islands and to the everlasting glory of the flag they serve. Not the least of their service is their brave and soldierly conduct. I am proud to be in a position to testify that as a whole they are manly men and are a standing object lesson to a people just emerged from a long oppression and now approaching that manhood that promises in time to fit them for the responsibility of citizenship. In this work, with the State and Church, the Army is doing a service there that will be a lasting credit to the Nation.

What has been said of the Army in the Philippines is also true of the work of the Army in Cuba and in Porto Rico, and what has been said of the Army in San Francisco, is also true of what the Army did during the Johnston flood, the Charleston earthquake and the Galveston disaster.

The conditions of service of which I have barely given you a hint, suggest that for you, those of you who are to succeed, a simple frugal life is the only possible one. Show me an officer free from debt and you will point to one free from censure and discredit: one on good terms with himself and in the enjoyment of the esteem of his fellows. Be strangers to avarice and envy. When good things come to your fellows give them your cheers and congratulations without stint or reservation, contenting yourself that your turn will come in time when the return of good will already given others, will be your greatest happiness.

The best counsel ever given a class was in the centennial oration of Horace Porter, one of the most distinguished, if indeed not the most distinguished, living graduates of the

Academy. It should guide you at all times. I should like to see his words cut in stone on the walls of the Academy: "Never underrate yourself in action and never overrate yourself in your official report."

SOLDIERS THREE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The following extracts from the San Francisco Chronicle illustrate in a peculiar way the unfailing resourcefulness of the American soldier in time of emergency:

"The recent catastrophe in San Francisco afforded numerous instances of the capability of men of all grades in the Army. None perhaps are more striking than the experiences of Privates Frank P. McCarty, William Ziegler and Henry Johnson, all of Company E, 22d U.S. Infantry. During the fire of April 19, these men saw some firemen driven away from their hose and cart by the flames. Gathering some Japs and Chinese they rushed the flames and secured the hose and cart, pulling it out and to safety. They then found themselves cut off from their company. In endeavoring by a circuitous route to return to their command, they ran upon a horde of Italians and others looting stores, canneries, etc., in the neighborhood to the west and north of Washington Square. Men, women and children were invading premises, carrying away arm-load after arm-load of canned goods and other provisions. Seeing the necessity of stopping this, they immediately took charge of the situation. They called upon all reputable appearing men, whether business men, street car men special policemen, or what not, to assist them, and took charge of a mass of general stores and provisions in the neighborhood. Passing wagons were requisitioned and in almost every instance the mere request of these soldiers was unhesitatingly accepted as an order and complied with. Wagon trains, sometimes six or eight strong, were marshaled together and with a soldier seated beside the driver of the near-most wagon, where he could watch those in front of him, and prevent their unheralded departure from his train, trips were made to the docks, to the warehouses and to the Presidio for bread, clothing, shoes, blankets, etc., needed by the people of the district. Every one was put at work. Two villages were erected, one of shacks which contained fifteen hundred people; the other of tents accommodating five hundred.

"In all such work McCarty and his men personated Tom Sawyer when he whitewashed the fence: putting up one tent and showing the civilians how it was done, then turning the work over to what was apparently the most intelligent man available for its completion, going themselves to start other work equally necessary. Says McCarty: 'We really didn't have no authority, but something had to be done, and it seemed to be up to us. Of course we wouldn't have shot anybody, though there would have been plenty of justification. We had our Krags and one hundred and twenty rounds of cartridges each, and our bluff went. One day we got a lot of eggs which I was trying to distribute to the women and to others whom I thought needed them. A man passed in an automobile and I called to him, 'Can't you help us get these eggs?' Somebody near me said: 'That's the Boss of San Francisco.' I said, 'All men look alike now,' and the man jumped out and gladly assisted me in issuing the eggs. After we got through he handed me his card in a gentlemanly way, saying he was glad of the chance to be of assistance, and looking at the card I read, 'A. Ruef, Attorney at Law.' I have the card yet. Later Mr. Ruef sent me some requests, written on his own card, to give to the bearer the necessary food. I was glad to get requests of this kind from men who had helped me, for I knew that the parties bringing them needed the stores requested, whereas we were all the time up against grafters. One Italian, whom I tried to make work, complained that he was sick, and that he had nothing to eat. I asked him where he lived and when he told me I said, 'All right, I'll go see.' I went with him, and found his shack filled with a pile of stuff he had unquestionably looted. We took it away from him and made him get to work. Sometimes, we handled our rifles and bayonets just to make our bluff hold, but the best thing of all was the fact that there were so many good men working with us, who backed us up in everything we did, and kept the crowd going our way.

"About April 22, Colonel Febiger found us while he was inspecting, on horseback. We told him what we were doing, showed him everything we had, and he told us: 'All right, go ahead.' He got us an order from the Mayor which was headed: 'To all Military and Civil Authorities'—regularly assigning me in charge of a food supply station at Bay and Montgomery streets, and giving me safe transit without interference to and from the Folsom street food supply depot. In all we were there about ten days, and besides feeding the people of the neighborhood, we issued about 2,000 pairs of blankets, 1,500 pairs of men's shoes, and 2,500 pairs of women's and children's shoes. The hardest things to get were coffee and sugar. We got a lot of green coffee, but that was not what we wanted.

"In one place we found a bunch of Chinamen, in the top of a cannery, with a big lot of choice assorted provisions. I picked out a big fat oily one and asked him if he would like to work. He said, 'No, me slick.' I made a pass with my gun, and he moved with a jump. We took away their horde of supplies, put the whole bunch to work, and when we thought they needed it again, gave them plenty to eat. This pleased them very much, and they were all right and appeared to be satisfied. A couple of shooting scrapes occurred, and each time we took the principals and witnesses, and sent them under charge of what we thought were reliable men, to be turned over to the proper authorities.

"There was piled in the neighborhood at this time about 4,000 cases of champagne and other wines and mineral waters, and some fifty barrels of red wine. These were all claimed by private parties, but as long as we were there, we would not allow them to be broken open or interfered with in any way. All this time we were absent from the company, and the captain thought we had deserted. After Colonel Febiger found us, he straightened that out for us, and as soon as we were relieved by a Red Cross man, we hunted up our company."

Colonel Febiger having seen what these men had accomplished on their own initiative, and needing several trustworthy men around his bureau headquarters in the Hamilton School Building, made application to the division commander to have McCarty and his two comrades, Johnson and Ziegler, assigned to him, which was granted. Since that time the men have taken turns on duty in various capacities around bureau headquarters and have been regarded by Colonel Febiger as especially deserving. The Colonel is very fond of telling his friends, in moments when the press of business temporarily relaxes, of how these men got lost and then in the emergency which overtook them organized the Italians and others in a large crowded district, preventing fraud and looting and carrying out a wise and equitable distribution of large quantities of food and other supplies.

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The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba
LIEUT. GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U.S.A., President.
This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Capt. HOLLIS C. CLARK, U. S. A., Asst. Secretary and Treasurer, Greenville, Kentucky.

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The valuable services rendered by Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., in administering the relief for the victims of the appalling disaster at San Francisco reminds us that our great humorist, Mark Twain, devoted several pages of the North American Review two or three years ago to a contemptuous and malignant criticism of Funston's abilities and performances. We beg to ask whether, in view of Funston's recent work, Mr. Clemens has revised his estimate of that officer's character and capabilities. If he has we have not heard of it. Under General Funston's direction food was provided for the hungry, shelter for the homeless, clothing for the naked, medicine for the sick and thorough protection for all the victims of the greatest calamity that ever befell an American city—and there was no horn-blowing about it, either. Hasn't Mark Twain heard about it? Or, if he has, whom does he consider the more helpful to distressed humanity—himself or the "little brigadier," who does, rather than says, things?

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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THE RED CROSS CONVENTION.

With the assembling of the Red Cross Convention in Geneva June 11, that benevolent organization may be said to have entered upon a period of increased usefulness to mankind. It meets at an auspicious hour. The world is at peace. The rivalries of nations are limited to the bloodless fields of commerce and industry, and the dominant impulses of humanity are those of concord and good will. It is under these favoring circumstances that the progressive nations of the earth, still aghast at the carnage of one of the most gigantic conflicts of modern times, have sent representatives to the beautiful city of Geneva to negotiate an international agreement which shall still further ameliorate the horrors of war. That they may be completely successful in that humane endeavor will be the earnest hope of the civilized world. All proper efforts to accomplish the desired end will command the hearty co-operation of the United States. Our representatives in the present convention are gentlemen of lofty character and ripe experience, who may be depended upon to further the purposes of the assemblage by all the influence they possess. The American delegation consists of Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General of the Army; Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon General of the Army; Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., and William Cary Sanger, former Assistant Secretary of War, all of whom are thoroughly familiar with the questions under consideration. Briefly stated, the duty of the convention is to ratify the resolutions adopted by The Hague Conference of 1899, relating to the adoption of an international agreement extending the Red Cross Convention to naval warfare. In addition, however, the convention will be asked to make definite recommendations to the next conference at The Hague with reference to the regulation of war as conducted under modern conditions.

General Davis, by agreement with the other delegates from the United States, has already formulated the American view on the question under discussion, and it has been formally submitted to the convention. It is believed that the most important of the objects sought for will be accomplished if the assemblage reaches an agreement to adapt the principles enunciated by the original Red Cross Convention to modern conditions. So many conflicting measures have been proposed, however, and so many objections have been made against some of the proposals that the convention will probably have to negotiate an entirely new code before a general agreement can be established. The original Red Cross charter provided for the neutrality of ambulances and hospitals, the protection of medical officers and the return of wounded men to their own country, and also prescribed the conditions under which the Red Cross flag might be displayed. That agreement was ample under the conditions which prevailed forty years ago, but it has been rendered valueless by the changes which have since taken place in the methods and appliances of war. The increase in the range of artillery has greatly enlarged the zone of military operations for battle formations in the open field, one result of which is that the Red Cross flag cannot always be used effectively under the old rules. Former regulations for the exchange of wounded at outposts are no longer operative, and arrangements for the protection of disabled soldiers have become ineffective. The original Red Cross Convention was designed for wars like that in the Crimea, in which the distances between firing lines were comparatively short and artillery and small arms were of limited range, and not for campaigns like that in Manchuria, where the battlefields were vast in area and encumbered with intrenchments, wire entanglements and other obstructions. What is needed is a new code of regulations, formulated with full regard for the increased range of artillery and small arms and the enlarged area of the theater of operations—a code which, while insuring full respect for the Red Cross flag and a wider field of activity for Red Cross service, shall permit of the prompt and safe delivery of the wounded and disabled, stage by stage, from the firing line to field hospitals in the rear. It is also important that the agreement should extend the Red Cross rules to naval warfare, particularly to neutralize boats employed for rescue and to provide greater security for hospital ships.

From its inception by Durrant, a Swiss physician, as a protest against a repetition of the horrors of the battle of Solferino in 1859, the Red Cross movement has grown constantly in the sympathy of mankind. The first convention was held in 1864, but because of the Civil War the United States was unable to take part in the proceedings. Nor did the American Government join in the second convention, held in 1868, but in 1882 the United States acknowledged the obligations prescribed by the first convention, and in the Spanish War of 1898 the stipulations of the second convention with regard to maritime warfare were fully respected by our government. At the Peace Conference at The Hague in 1899 the American representatives earnestly supported a

declaration in favor of so revising the original agreement as to adapt it to the changed conditions of war and extend it to naval operations. No nation is now more sincerely devoted to the Red Cross movement than the United States, and there could be no more convincing proof of that than is presented by the character and learning of our representatives in the present convention.

GROWTH OF THE GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

It was announced during the recent annual convention of the German Navy League in Hamburg that the members of the organization now number close upon 1,000,000. The league continues to enjoy the highest patronage, and Prince Henry of Prussia was present at the opening meeting as protector of the association, an office which he assumed by the desire of the Emperor. He urged the league to cultivate that unity which characterized the navy itself, notwithstanding the heterogeneous elements of its composition, and to avoid dissensions and friction. As an active officer of the navy, he could not express any opinion upon the resolutions which they were about to discuss, but he desired that the league should exercise an educative influence, especially upon that section of the population which lived in the interior of Germany far from the sea.

A speech was also delivered by the Second Burgomaster of Hamburg, Dr. Monckeberg, and the official patronage of the gathering was further emphasized by the presence of Grand Admiral von Koester and other admirals of the German fleet at the banquet which was given in the evening by the Senate of Hamburg. A detachment of five torpedo-boats, two small cruisers, and two despatch boats had been sent to Hamburg for the occasion, and was largely visited by members of the league. A telegram was addressed to the Emperor in which the opinion was expressed that, according to the growing conviction of the population, "a strong navy, together with the army, constituted the best pledge of peace." The telegram concluded: "May the development of our fleet soon make such progress that peace, towards the preservation of which your Majesty's efforts are continually directed, may continue to be assured."

The following resolution was unanimously adopted on the motion of General Keim: "In the conviction that, notwithstanding the passing of the Navy Bill by the Reichstag, the objects of the Navy League have not yet been achieved, but that, on the contrary, our country is still far from possessing a strong navy, the congress continues to regard it as the duty of this association to advocate the more rapid substitution of first-rate ships for inferior ones and to recommend the reduction of the age limit for battleships and cruisers."

The activity of the Navy League, with its membership of one million, for expansion of the German navy, has caused Dr. Roese, editor of the *Schlesische Zeitung*, the principal Conservative journal of Breslau, to inaugurate a movement in opposition to an increase of the navy beyond the present authorizations. Dr. Roese is supported by many of the landed proprietors of Silesia. In the course of an editorial broadside, Dr. Roese affirmed that the Navy League constitutes a menace to the peace of Germany and of Europe. It was, the article declared, a cry to war against Great Britain. The main argument of the Navy Leaguers it was added, was to the necessity of Germany being in a position to successfully defend its coast against Great Britain. Dr. Roese declared that the agitation of the league, which is under the patronage of the crown, has given just cause for mistrust abroad as to Germany's purpose.

Regardless of its bearing on party or factional interests, the election of Col. Henry A. Du Pont as United States Senator from Delaware will be recognized as one of the most gratifying political events of the year. It seats in our highest legislative assemblage a gentleman who by birthright, character, attainment and public service is worthy of a place in the long line of distinguished statesmen who represented his native state in the senate during the first century of its existence. The senator-elect who, if he desired, might sign himself Henry Algernon Dupont Nemours, is a descendant of Pierre Samuel Dupont Nemours, who bore a conspicuous and honorable part in the French Revolution, first as an advocate of constitutional monarchy and later as a conservative republican. Subsequently this patriotic Frenchman took refuge in America, where his descendants have served with distinction in the Army and Navy in nearly every war in which the nation has engaged. One of his grandsons was Admiral S. F. Du Pont, of the Navy, and another grandson, Henry Du Pont, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1833. The senator-elect was also graduated from the Military Academy—at the head of the class of 1861—and served with distinction in the Army in the War of the Rebellion. He was brevetted major for brave services in the battles of Opequan and Fishers Hill, brevetted lieutenant colonel for distinguished services at the battle of Cedar Creek and was awarded the Medal of Honor for gallant conduct at the battle of Cedar Creek. "While Chief of Artillery, Army of West Virginia, by his brave bearing, most distinguished gallantry and voluntary exposure to the enemy's guns at a critical moment, when the Union lines had been broken and defeated, he encouraged his men to stand to their guns, checked the advance of the enemy and brought off the most of his guns." He resigned his commission March 1, 1875, to assume direction of the great powder works of Du Pont de Nemours in Delaware, which for more than a century has been one

of the Government's principal sources of ammunition supply. As an officer, business man and representative of American purpose and progress Senator Du Pont will prove himself a valuable member of the important body to which he has been elected. In honoring him the State of Delaware has doubly honored herself in that she has made character the condition of preferment and declared for higher political ideals than have characterized her senatorial representation in recent years.

Capt. L. D. Wildman, U.S.A., chief signal officer, Department of California, some time since in an official communication called attention to the fact that Signal Corps men on detached service are employed on work that does not properly appertain to the Signal Corps, and requested that the opinions of certain commanding officers be obtained with a view, if possible, to the reduction of the number of men on detached service from Benicia Barracks. In reply General Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, said: "There are three classes of work to which it appears that the Signal Corps men in the various posts concerned are assigned. These are: (1) In assisting in the maintenance of fire control, telephonic and other communications; (2) In the maintenance of post telephone systems; (3) As telegraph operators. The policy of this office with regard to the first is that as soon as a fire control installation has been completed by the Signal Corps and turned over to the Artillery Engineer, the Signal Corps can no longer be kept at the post for the purpose of maintenance, that being a function of the Artillery through the master electricians and electrician sergeants who are now provided by law, and which it is presumed are sufficient in number for that purpose. It is therefore seen that no Signal Corps men should have been retained at posts to assist in the maintenance of fire control material, and if retained, such status is an indulgence, and it should not be forgotten that they should be withdrawn as soon as practicable. G.O. No. 35, W.D., current series, very expressly states that the post telephone systems shall be maintained by the post commander where possible, thus having in view very exceptional conditions, and the retention of the men should only be during time the exceptional conditions exist, and will in the future be to furnish telegraph operators for important posts, but no more should be assigned than are absolutely necessary for such duty. The whole question of detaching Signal Corps men from their proper work and much needed instruction at Signal Corps posts is one which has been obscured by the retention of men for long periods at posts where their duties could and should have been performed by local details of enlisted men. While the exceptional cases are those in which the opinion of the Chief Signal Officer of the Department would in many cases determine the proper course, it should not be forgotten that the Signal Corps must not be considered as available for duties which properly devolve upon others."

It is understood that a brigadier general of the line will be assigned to duty as commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. No officer has yet been selected for this highly important duty, but the name of Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, now in command of the Department of the Lakes, is being prominently considered. The new General Order for the Field Artillery and Cavalry School of Application at Fort Riley, Kans., has been completed by the Third Division of the General Staff and its details practically approved by Chief of Staff Bell, who took the draft of the order with him this week on his trip to Fort Leavenworth, Kans. The order will provide that in the future the course of instruction at the Fort Riley school shall be one year instead of three. About twenty-four officers below the rank of major of Cavalry and Field Artillery and additional to those permanently stationed at Fort Riley are to be assigned each year to take the course of instruction at the school there. Cavalry and Field Artillery organizations are to have three years' tours of duty at Fort Riley, during which time those junior officers who can be spared from the garrison duty of their respective organizations will be assigned, in turn, to take the course of instruction at the School of Application. It is believed that by following this rule it will be possible to get practically all of the instruction which has recently been given in a three years' course in a course of only one year, as all of the officers assigned to the school will be able to devote their entire attention to their studies and will have no garrison duty.

All hope of legislation at the present session of Congress to restore the canteen feature of the army post exchange must be abandoned in view of the adoption of an amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill by the House on June 12, which provides that no part of the appropriation shall apply to any National Soldiers' Home in which a canteen is maintained. The adoption of this measure to restrict the privileges of veteran soldiers in homes provided by the people for their comfort was accomplished in one of those spasms of Congressional virtue which convince the sentimental statesman that he is indeed his brother's keeper and that the latter is wholly unfit to take care of himself. Representative Gardner declared that the government should throw its protecting arms "around the weak, old, decrepit soldier" in order that the evening of his life may be one of uprightness and sobriety, his view being that the canteen was nothing but a saloon. Representative Sullivan dissented from that view and, remarking that as the beer sold at

canteens contains only two per cent. of alcohol, he thought it would be a hardship to deprive the old soldiers of the mild stimulant thus afforded. Representative Goulden, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N.Y., stated that he and his fellow members were unanimously in favor of the canteen, regarding it as a forward step in the cause of temperance. This testimony counted for nothing, however, the House adopting the prohibitory amendment by a vote of 109 to 63.

The Secretary of the Navy has selected Rear Admiral Henry W. Lyon, now in command of the naval station at Honolulu, H.I., to succeed Rear Admiral McCalla, who retires on June 19, as commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard. Capt. Samuel W. Very, who will attain the rank of rear admiral on July 22 on the retirement of Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, will be ordered to Honolulu, H.I., to command the naval station there. It is now certain that at least one of the rear admirals of the nine lower numbers is to be retired at the end of the present month on his own application under Section 11 of the Personnel Act. This retirement will promote to the grade of rear admiral Capt. Robert M. Berry, who would not otherwise have been promoted to that rank until the retirement for age on July 22 of Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford. As has already been announced, Captain Berry, when promoted, is to become commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard. The retirement of Admiral Bradford next month will promote to be rear admirals Capt. Samuel W. Very and Capt. William T. Swinburne, who is an additional number in his grade and is therefore carried up to the next grade by the promotion of Captain Very. It is yet too early to say who the officers are in the lower grades who will be promoted as the result of these retirements, a considerable difference may be made before July 1 in the lineal rank of officers by voluntary retirements under Section 11 of the Personnel Act.

It developed this week that Major Gen. John P. Story, retired, formerly Chief of Artillery, has been sent to the Philippine Islands by order of the Secretary of War for the purpose of selecting sites in the archipelago for seacoast fortifications. Secretary Taft believes that Congress will next session authorize powerful seacoast fortifications for the Philippines and desires to be prepared to place before that body at the beginning of the next session a report indicating where these fortifications could be most advantageously placed. After leaving the Philippines General Story is directed to go to Tokio, Japan, for the purpose of seeing the artificial island which the Japanese have placed in the Bay of Tokio upon which they have located the most important defensive fortifications of that city. It is the purpose of the War Department to have such an artificial island at the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay, between Capes Henry and Charles. On this latter island the United States Government will place a powerful fortification with guns of sufficiently high caliber to command the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. It is believed that General Story may get ideas from the Japanese artificial island which will be of use to the United States Government.

The agreement of the House and Senate conferees on the Senate amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill providing that officers shall receive the same pay on shore as at sea was hailed with joy by officers of the line, and the medical and pay corps on duty in Washington. To these officers the loss of 15 per cent. of their pay by virtue of shore duty has always been a hardship. The passage of the amendment will make a difference in the pay of officers of the Navy for a full year of \$165,000. The first nine rear admirals will receive \$1,125 more a year while on shore duty than heretofore, and the second nine \$825. In the grade of captain the difference is approximately \$525 a year, the amount varying in individual cases and depending on length of service. Commanders on shore will receive about \$500 more annually, lieutenant commanders \$400, lieutenants \$400, lieutenants, junior grade, \$300 and ensigns \$200.

The War Department has not yet abandoned hope of obtaining favorable action from the House before adjournment of Congress on the bills for the reorganization of the Ordnance and Medical Departments of the Army. Both of these measures have already been passed by the Senate and favorably reported to the House in somewhat amended form, but it is believed that if the House passes them as amended the Senate will concur without asking for a conference. The only way either of these bills can now be passed by the House is under a suspension of the rules and the whole matter is therefore dependent upon the will of Speaker Cannon. It is to be hoped that the Speaker will allow the bills to be considered under a suspension of the rules, as both of them are extremely meritorious.

It now seems that there will be no additional officers for Navy recruiting duty on July 1 when funds will be available for putting many more recruiting parties into the field. The matter is likely to resolve itself into the question of whether it will be best to deprive vessels of officers in order that they may go out and gather in recruits to man the new ships. Those in charge of the recruiting work are confident that with a sufficient number of officers to do the work the number of enlisted men could be soon brought up to the full authorized quota.

THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Senate this week passed a bill of considerable interest to the Navy and Marine Corps, which had already been passed by the House, on June 7, and which now only needs the signature of the President to be a law. It is H.R. 17063, an act "to extend the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1901, to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps advanced at any time under the provisions of Sections 1506 and 1605, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle," and provides "that the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps advanced in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism, and who since such advancement have been or may hereafter be promoted, shall from the date of the passage of this act be carried as additional numbers of each grade in which they serve." The enactment into a law of this measure will eventually make three additional majors in the Marine Corps, when Capt. John T. Myers, Smedley D. Butler and Henry Leonard are promoted to be majors. These officers were advanced for conspicuous conduct for service in China. The following officers of the Navy when promoted to the next higher grade, under the provisions of the bill, will be carried as extra numbers in the grade to which promoted: Lieut. Comdr. Cleland Davis and Lieuts. Emory Winship, Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, Joseph K. Taussig and Charles E. Courtney.

The Senate, on June 12, passed S. 6109, which reads: "That the President be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to reappoint such of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy recently dismissed for hazing as, in his judgment, may be so reappointed without prejudice to the interests of the naval service: Provided, That each midshipman so reappointed shall be assigned to the class below that of which he was a member when dismissed, and shall take rank therein according to the multiple formerly earned by him while a member of the class to which he shall enter under such reappointment: And provided further, That midshipmen so reappointed shall be treated as additional to the number of midshipmen now authorized by law." Mr. Scott raised some question as to the bill, saying that he had been informed that the bill passed by Congress last year to reinstate certain midshipmen dismissed for hazing had been injurious to the discipline of the Naval Academy. Mr. Hale said in reply, that the present bill covered cases where the offense of hazing had been merely technical, which under the then existing law could only be punished by expulsion, which was too extreme a punishment. The present law is more elastic. The proposed bill will apply only to midshipmen who, if the law had been then as now, would not have been expelled, and it leaves the matter to be dealt with administratively, which was thought to be better than for Congress to select by name those to whom the benefits of the statute would apply. Mr. Hale had not approved, he said, of the restoration of midshipmen dismissed for what was a pronounced case of bad hazing, but the present bill covered a different class of cases.

The Senate has passed S. 5365, amended to authorize the President to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, Joseph Y. Porter, late a captain and assistant surgeon of the Army, to the position of lieutenant colonel and deputy surgeon-general, and to place him on the retired list without pay as of that rank, and the retired list is increased for that purpose only: Provided, That no pay, bounty, or other allowance, either heretofore or hereafter, shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

The Senate has passed S. 6333, amended to authorize the Secretary of War to acquire for fortification purposes, from the city of Boston, two tracts of land on Deer Island, in Boston Harbor, about 100 acres, and to pay for the same not to exceed the sum of \$250,000. Provided, that the city of Boston shall build a masonry wall, at least 10 feet in height, across Deer Island, to separate the portion acquired, and shall remove the pigery and discontinue interments in the cemetery within said area, and shall permit the Government to connect with the city's water supply on said island, at current rates. The United States shall be liable for damage that may be caused by the firing of guns in time of peace from batteries erected within the area acquired; and the Secretary of War is directed, whenever any such damage occurs, to ascertain and determine what would be a reasonable and proper compensation to pay the city of Boston.

The Senate has passed S.R. 29, authorizing the selection of a site and the erection of a pedestal for the Stephenson Grand Army memorial in Washington, D.C., in honor of the late Benjamin F. Stephenson, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic. The chairman of the Committees on the Library of the Senate and House, the Secretary of War, and the secretary and treasurer of the Stephenson memorial committee of the G.A.R. are created a commission to select a site.

The Senate has passed H.R. 17983, appropriating \$30,000 for a monument at King's Mountain battle ground, in York county, S.C., commemorative of the victory of the American forces there on Oct. 7, 1780. Also, S. 1812, which authorizes the President, with the consent of the Senate, to appoint Lieut. James M. Pickrell, U.S.N., retired, a lieutenant-commander on the retired list of the Navy.

The President has approved and signed the bills for monuments to the memory of John Paul Jones, Commodore John Barry, and to commemorate the battle of Princeton.

The Senate on June 14 voted to sustain its conferees on the Naval Appropriation bill, instructing them to insist on the Senate amendments. In reporting the disagreement by the conferees on the bill Mr. Hale said that one authorization of the construction of the great battleship at a cost of \$11,000,000 until Congress had been furnished details of the plan of construction was a matter of serious disagreement, but he assured the Senate that the Senate conferees would never recede from their amendment.

The conference committee that has under consideration the disagreeing amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, H.R. 17086, is as follows: For the House, Representatives, Foss, Loudenslager and Meyer. For the Senate, Senators Hale, Perkins and Tillman.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, at its meeting of June 14, completed its consideration of the bill for the reorganization of the Artillery Corps and ordered that a favorable report be made on the bill as it was last introduced in the House of Representatives, after having been amended by the War Department. This draft of the bill we have published in full. Senator Warren, the chairman of the committee, made an exceedingly strong report in favor of the bill, but it is not anticipated that a vote will be had on the bill prior to adjournment. It is interesting to note, however, that the vote in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs was practically unanimously in its favor. The fact that it has been reported

to the Senate is favorable to its passage by Congress at the next session.

Mr. Perkins has submitted to the Senate amendments proposing to appropriate \$75,000 for the construction of a revenue cutter for service in the Bay of San Francisco, Cal., and \$225,000 for a vessel of the first class for the R.C.S. at Honolulu, Hawaii, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil bill. Mr. Ankeney has submitted an amendment to the bill proposing to appropriate \$30,000 for the purchase of a tract of land at American Lake, near Tacoma, Wash., to be used as a target range.

The House has passed H.R. 1078, amended to pay to 2d lieut. Hamilton D. South, U.S.M.C., the sum of \$1,157, in full for losses of personal property in the fire at the marine barracks at Pensacola, Fla., on Dec. 21, 1901. Also, H.R. 14928, authorizing the President, with the consent of the Senate, to appoint F. V. Walker, late captain and assistant surgeon, an assistant surgeon with the same relative grade he had at the time of his retirement, and to place him upon the retired list of the Army. The House amended the bill by adding, that the Secretary of War is authorized, in his discretion, to order Walker again before a retiring board for the purpose of a new hearing and to inquire into and determine the facts touching the nature and occasion of his disability, and the cause which produced his incapacity, and whether it is an incident of the service; and that upon the findings of such board the President is authorized, in his discretion, either to confirm the order by which Walker was wholly retired, or with the consent of the Senate, to appoint him an assistant surgeon with the same relative grade he had at time of retirement, and to place him upon the retired list. Provided, that no pay or other allowance between the time that he was heretofore retired and passage of this act shall become due and payable by virtue of this act.

The House has passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$24 to William E. Holloway, late second lieut. U.S.R.C.S.; \$30 to the widow of Lieut. Comdr. Moses S. Stuyvesant, U.S.N.; \$30 to Henry Clay Sloan, late first lieut. 4th U.S. Inf.; \$20 to the widow of Capt. James I. Hall, Signal Corps, U.S.A.; \$25 to the widow of Lieut. John Y. Sullivan, U.S.N.; \$25 and \$2 for minor child to the widow of 1st Lieut. Henry L. McCorkle, 25th U.S. Inf.; \$30 to the widow of Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, assistant surgeon, U.S.A.; \$12 and \$2 for minor child to the widow of Hospital Steward Charles Goll, U.S.A.; \$12 to the widow of Capt. Robert C. Morgan, 10th U.S. Inf., War with Mexico, and \$40 to the widow of Capt. Duncan Kennedy, U.S.N.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill carries an appropriation of \$1,600,000 for the expense of the Revenue Cutter Service, including not exceeding \$10,000 for the improvement of the depot of the service at Arundel Cove, Md. During the consideration of the section by the House items of \$1,800 and \$1,500 for two civilian instructors for the R.C.S. were stricken out on a point of order.

Mr. Lefean submitted to the House on June 13 a resolution, H. Res. 580, reciting that whereas the Navy Department about April 19, 1906, gave public notice that on May 29, 1906, bids would be open for thirty thousand pairs calf shoes, low blucher oxford, for use of the enlisted men of the Navy; and on May 29 four bids were submitted as follows: Gimble Brothers, Philadelphia, \$2,525 per pair; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, \$2,711; Joseph Herman and Co., Boston, \$2,806; Siegel-Cooper Company, New York, \$3,325; and on June 5 the Navy Department awarded said contract to Joseph Herman and Co., at their bid, being in excess of the bid of Gimble Brothers, the lowest bidder, more than \$8,450. Therefore, resolved, that the Committee on Naval Affairs is authorized to investigate the action of the Navy Department as set out in the preamble. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably S. 3691, to authorize the appointment of Acting Asst. Surg. Reuben A. Campbell, U.S.N., as an assistant surgeon in the Navy. This legislation has the approval of the Navy Department. Doctor Campbell has served as an acting assistant surgeon since Jan. 9, 1903. He is ineligible for appointment as assistant surgeon, his age exceeding by about six and a half years the maximum limit—30 years—prescribed for appointment to that grade. As difficulty has been met in obtaining men to enter the Medical Corps of the Navy, the Department has no objection to the passage of the proposed measure.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has reported with amendment S. 3044, to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported without amendment H.R. 13669, to provide for raising Commodore Perry's flagship Niagara.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6395, Mr. Smoot.—For the exchange of certain lands in the Fort Douglas Military Reservation, Utah, for lands adjacent thereto, between Le Grand Young and the Government.

S. 6416, Mr. Piles, and H.R. 20072, Mr. Goulden.—For the relief of certain officers of the Signal Service. That the expenses of operating and keeping in repair the northwestern section of the U.S. military telegraph lines (from Bismarck to Fort Ellis and connections), constructed under Act approved June 20, 1878, which, between June 20, 1878, and June 30, 1883, may have been paid out of moneys received from despatches sent over said section, be, and the same are hereby, authorized and allowed; and the several officers making such payments are entitled to and shall receive proper credit therefor upon examination of their respective accounts: Provided, That said accounts conform in all other respects to the rules of the War and Treasury Departments governing the disbursements of public moneys.

S. 6439, Mr. Blackburn.—To reinstate Kenneth G. Castleman as a lieutenant in the Navy. Authorizes the President to appoint him a lieutenant on the active list, to take rank next after Lieut. Henry C. Mustin, U.S.N., Castleman having served from September, 1892, to January, 1905. The said Castleman to receive no pay except from the date of his appointment, and to be an additional number, and for the purpose of computing his pay his longevity shall be considered the same as if he had never been out of the Service.

S. 6447, Mr. Taliaferro.—To authorize the appointment of Asst. Surg. George R. Plummer, U.S.N., as an assistant surgeon in the Navy.

H.R. 20196, Mr. Keliher.—To provide for relief of those whose property was damaged by the firing of high-power guns at Forts Heath and Banks, Boston Harbor, Mass.

The War Department decides that there is no authority for the use by officers of black leather saddles; that the two escort wagons prescribed by G.O. 1, W.D., 1906, for a light battery, are additional to the three escort wagons prescribed by G.O. 201, W.D., 1905, and the Q. M.D. is to furnish all of these wagons, and that Coast Artillery companies are not required to have field and surplus kits unless they are specifically designated for field service as infantry.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Following is a condensed statement of the provisions of the bill making appropriations for the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, as it finally became a law:

Contingencies of the Army, \$15,000; Army War College, \$15,000; office of the Chief of Staff, \$10,000; United States Service schools, \$20,000; contingencies, headquarters of military departments, \$7,500; School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, \$16,000.

Signal Service of the Army, \$200,000: Provided, That of the receipts of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System that have been covered into the treasury of the United States, the sum of \$179,000 be, and the same is hereby made available for defraying the cost of such extensions and betterments of the system as may be approved by the Secretary of War, the extent of such extensions and the cost thereof to be reported to Congress by the Secretary of War.

Pay of officers of the line, \$5,369,240; service pay, \$1,000,000: Provided, That all commissioned officers of the Army may transfer or assign their pay accounts, when due and payable, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Pay of enlisted men, \$8,773,106.25: Provided, That hereafter enlisted men qualifying as expert riflemen shall receive in addition to their pay \$3 per month; those qualifying as sharpshooters, \$2 per month, and those qualifying as marksmen, \$1 per month, under such regulation as the Secretary of War may prescribe: Provided further, That so much of Section 4819, Rev. Stat., as requires that twelve and one-half cents per month be deducted from the pay of retired enlisted men of the Army and passed to the credit of the Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

For additional pay for length of service, \$1,183,464: Provided further, That hereafter the Secretary of War shall be authorized to detach from the Army at large such number of enlisted men as may be necessary to perform duty at the various recruit depots and the United States military prison, and of the enlisted men so detached, and while performing such duty, there shall be allowed for each depot and the prison one who shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of battalions or squadron sergeant major, and for each recruit and prison company one who shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of first sergeant, five the rank, pay, and allowances of sergeant, and six the rank, pay, and allowances of corporal, of the arm of the Service to which they respectively belong.

Engineers, \$269,604. Additional pay for length of service, \$29,316.

Ordnance Department, \$174,372. Additional pay for length of service, \$30,000.

Two hundred quartermaster sergeants, at \$408 each, \$81,600. Additional pay for length of service, \$14,000.

Two hundred post commissary sergeants, at \$408 each, \$81,600. Additional pay for length of service, \$16,000.

Twenty-five master electricians, at \$900 each, and 100 electrician sergeants, \$408 each, \$63,300. Additional pay for length of service, \$5,080.

Signal Corps, \$344,448. Additional pay for length of service, \$22,908.

Hospital Corps, \$770,400. Additional pay for length of service, \$99,800.

Pay to clerks, messengers, and laborers at headquarters of divisions, and departments and office of the Chief of Staff, \$329,040.

For pay of officers of the staff corps, divisions and departments, \$1,970,300; service pay, \$388,099.

Retired officers, \$2,300,000: Provided, That a colonel or lieutenant colonel heretofore or hereafter assigned to active duty shall hereafter receive the same pay and allowances as a retired major would receive under a like assignment: Provided further, That hereafter no officer hold a rank above that of colonel shall be retired except for disability or on account of having reached the age of sixty-four years until he shall have served at least one year in such rank; service pay, \$400,000; retired enlisted men, \$900,000.

Miscellaneous: One hundred hospital matrons, \$12,000; superintendent nurse corps, \$1,800; 100 nurses, \$55,020; forty-two veterinarians, at \$1,500 each, \$63,000; service pay, \$5,250; thirty dental surgeons, \$56,160; contract surgeons, \$360,000; ninety paymaster's clerks, \$139,560; paymaster's messengers, \$16,000; traveling expenses of paymaster's clerks and expert accountant, \$17,000; expenses of courts-martial, etc., \$25,000; addition to officer in charge of public buildings, \$1,000; commutation to officers on duty, without troops, \$303,000; travel allowance to enlisted men on discharge, \$1,628,000; clothing not drawn, \$1,000,000; interest on soldiers' deposits, \$143,000, and so much as may be necessary to pay back such deposits as may not be repaid on June 30, 1906, as shown by the books of the Paymaster General's Office, said sum to be transferred in the Treasury Department from pay of the Army to the credit of the deposit fund created by Sec. 1305, Rev. Stat., as amended, to read as follows:

"Sec. 1305. Any enlisted man of the Army may deposit his savings, in sums not less than \$5, with any Army paymaster, who shall furnish him a deposit book, in which shall be entered the name of the paymaster and of the soldier, and the amount, date, and place of such deposit. The amount so deposited shall be accounted for in the same manner as other public funds, and shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and kept as a separate fund, known as pay of the Army deposit fund, repayment of which to the enlisted men on discharge from the Service shall be made out of the fund created by said deposits, and shall not be subject to forfeiture by sentence of court-martial, but shall be forfeited by desertion, and shall not be permitted to be paid until final payment on discharge, or to the heirs or representatives of a deceased soldier, and that such deposits be exempt from liability for such soldier's debts: Provided, That the Government shall be liable for the amount deposited to the person so depositing the same.

"Sec. 1308. Clothing balances accumulating to the soldier's credit under Sec. 1302 shall, when payable to him upon his discharge, be paid out of the appropriation for pay of the Army for the then current fiscal year."

Translator and librarian, \$1,800; expert accountant for the Inspector General's Department, \$2,500; extra duty pay, \$4,590; mileage to officers and contract surgeons, \$450,000; for service beyond the United States, the time of such service to be counted from the date of departure to the date of return there to, \$740,570.87: Provided, That the appropriations for pay of the Army for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1905, and June 30, 1906, shall be available for the payment of the increase.

One computer for artillery board, \$2,500; exchange, \$500; Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, composed of two battalions of four companies each, \$149,100.

Philippine Scouts, \$707,120: non-commissioned officers and privates, fifty companies, \$497,700: Provided, That all enlisted men of the Regular Army who have been appointed commissioned officers of Philippine Scouts subsequent to March 2, 1903, or who may hereafter be so appointed, and who, upon their muster out, have returned or may return to the ranks of the Regular Army, shall have such period of service counted as if it had been rendered as enlisted men, and that they be entitled to all continuous service pay and to count, in computing the time necessary to enable them to retire, as enlisted men.

Hereafter, where the compensation of any person in the military service of the United States is annual or monthly the following rules for division of time and computation of pay for services rendered are hereby established: Annual compensation shall be divided into twelve equal installments, one of which shall be the pay for each calendar month; and in making payments for a fractional part of a month one-thirtieth of one of such installments, or of a monthly compensation, shall be the daily rate of pay. For the purpose of computing such compensation and for computing time for services rendered during a fractional part of a month in connection with annual or monthly compensation, each and every month shall be held to consist of thirty days, without regard to the actual number of days in any calendar month, thus excluding the thirty-first of any calendar month from the computation and treating February as if it actually had thirty days. Any person entering the Service of the United States during a thirty-one day month and serving until the end thereof shall be entitled to pay for that month from the date of entry to the thirtieth day of said month, both days inclusive; and any person entering said service during the month

of February and serving until the end thereof shall be entitled to one month's pay, less as many thirtieths thereof as there were days elapsed prior to date of entry: Provided, That for one day's unauthorized absence on the thirty-first day of any calendar month one day's pay shall be forfeited.

Encampment of organized militia with troops of the Regular Army, \$700,000: Provided, That hereafter when any portion of the organized militia of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia participates in the encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction of any part of the Regular Army, under the provisions of Sec. 15, Act of Jan. 21, 1903, they may, after being duly mustered by an officer of the Regular Army, be paid at any time after such muster for the period from the date of leaving the home rendezvous to date of return thereto as determined in advance, both dates inclusive, and such payment, if otherwise correct, shall pass to the credit of the paymaster making the same.

Subsistence Department, \$6,249,703.70, including \$900 for providing prizes to be established by the Secretary for enlisted men of the Army who graduate from the Army schools for bakers and cooks.

Quartermaster's Department, \$5,000,000; and nothing in the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1907, or any other act, shall hereafter be held or construed so as to deprive officers of the Army, wherever on duty in the military service of the United States, of forage, bedding, shoeing or shelter for their authorized number of horses, or of any means of transportation or maintenance therefor for which provision is made by the terms of this act: Provided, That hereafter fuel may be furnished to commissioned officers on the active list by the Quartermaster's Department, for the actual use of such officers only, at the rate of three dollars per cord for standard oak wood, or at an equivalent rate for other kinds of fuel, the amount so furnished to each to be limited to the officer's actual personal necessities as certified to him. When not in competition with private enterprise surplus ice may be disposed of, laundry work may be done for other branches of the Government, and surplus electric light and power may be sold. Equipment of officers' schools \$9,742.26. Incidental expenses, \$1,750,000.

Horses for Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers, \$150,000. The Secretary of War is authorized, in his discretion, to permit the Department of Agriculture to use for the purpose of an experimental horse-breeding station such portion of the Fort Keogh Military Reservation, in Montana, as may not, in his opinion, be required for military purposes.

Barracks and quarters, \$3,150,000: Provided further, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to use not more than \$300,000 of the sum set apart for barracks and quarters in the act of appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, in the acquisition by purchase of not less than 310 acres of land adjoining the military reservation at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, at a cost not exceeding \$188,000; and in the acquisition by purchase of not less than 17,000 acres of land lying near San Antonio, Texas, for military purposes at a cost not exceeding \$112,000.

Military post exchange, \$350,000: Provided, That \$20,000 of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the construction of a post exchange and amusement hall for the use of patients of the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.: Provided further, That not more than \$40,000 of the above appropriation shall be expended at any one post or station.

Transportation of the Army and its supplies, \$12,600,000: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be applied to the payment of the expense of using transports in any other Government work than the transportation of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and their supplies; and, when in the opinion of the Secretary of War accommodations are available, transportation may be provided for the families and employees of officers and men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and members of the Philippine government and families, and their employees and families.

For military and post roads, bridges and trails in Alaska, \$150,000. Barracks and quarters, P.I., \$250,000. Clothing and camp and garrison equipment, \$3,000,000. Construction and repair of hospitals, \$500,000: Provided, That the following sums be used in the erection of modern sanitary hospitals at the posts named: \$120,000 at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; \$100,000 at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and \$75,000 at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Quarters for hospital stewards, \$25,000. Shooting galleries and ranges, \$100,000. Maintenance of the Army War College, \$9,400. Medical Department, \$623,000. Army Medical Museum and Library, \$4,000. Library of the Surgeon General's Office, \$10,000.

Engineer Department, \$106,500: Provided further, That in addition to the number of chaplains now authorized by law there shall hereafter be one for the Corps of Engineers.

Ordnance Department, \$5,300,000. Benicia arsenal, Benicia, Cal: For increasing the facilities for the repair of seacoast armament, Field Artillery, and general stores, \$50,000.

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish on the military reservation at Fort Mason, Cal., a general depot for the supply departments of the United States Army, and to construct thereon the necessary storehouses, offices, shops, stables, sheds, powerhouses, quarters and other buildings, together with wharves for the accommodation of at least four ships of the Army transport service: Provided, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for the construction of the buildings herein provided for, including the preparation of the ground for building sites, the acquisition by condemnation proceedings of the submerged lands needed for wharves, the construction of roads, walks and drainage, and for the installation of sewerage, water supply, and electric light systems; to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$1,500,000, of which amount \$750,000 shall be immediately available.

National trophy and medals for rifle contests, \$5,000. Expenses of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, \$2,162. National cemeteries and monuments, \$40,000. A national cemetery of the fourth class is to be established on the fifteen acres where repose the remains of President Andrew Johnson.

CHANGES IN THE ARTILLERY CORPS.

The Chief of Staff this week approved the recommendation of the Acting Chief of Artillery for the assignment of the officers of the Artillery Corps, now undergoing a course of instruction at the Artillery School, at Fort Monroe, Va., to take effect when they are relieved from duty at that school. In effect, the new order transfers these officers from old to new organizations. The following officers are affected:

Capt. Philip R. Ward from the 11th Co., Coast Art., Key West Barracks, Fla., to the 55th Co., Fort Hancock, N.J.; Capt. Malcolm Young from the 48th Co., Fort Hancock, N.J., to the 25th Co., Fort Miley, Cal.; Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer from the 68th Co., Fort Baker, Cal., to the 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.; Capt. Alfred S. Morgan from the 99th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala., to the 107th Co., Fort Preble, Me.; Capt. Chas. H. Hilton, jr., from the 22d Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla., to the 49th Co., Fort Williams, Me.; Capt. Edward L. Glasgow to the 42d Co., Fort Mott, N.J.; Capt. Percy Willis from the 71st Co., Fort Casey, Wash., to the 34th Co., Fort Stephens, Ore.; Capt. Jos. B. Douglas from the 66th Co., San Francisco, to the 20th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Capt. Hudson T. Patten from the unassigned list to the 98th Co., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Capt. Harrison Hall from the 90th Co., Fort McKinley, Me., to the 116th Co., Fort Screven, Ga.

First Lieut. Harrison S. Kerick from the 5th Bat., F.A., Manila, P.I., to the 43d Co., C.A., Fort Perry, N.

Y.; 1st Lieut. Chas. L. Lanham from the 115th Co., Fort Rosecrans, Cal., to the 113th Co., at Fort Hancock, N.J.; 1st Lieut. William McK. Lambdin from the 1st Bat., F.A., San Francisco, to the 17th Bat., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 1st Lieut. Edward N. Macon from the 34th Co., Fort Stephens, Ore., to the 47th Co., Fort Hunt, Va.; 1st Lieut. Edward A. Stuart from the 2d Bat., F.A., Fort Riley, Kans., to the 29th Co., C.A., San Francisco; 1st Lieut. S. Edwards from the 15th Bat., F.A., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to the 22d Co., C.A., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 1st Lieut. Louis E. Bennett from the 23d Bat., F.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to the 89th Co., C.A., Fort Banks, Mass.; 1st Lieut. George L. Hicks, jr., from the 28th Bat., F.A., P.I., to the 116th Co., C.A., Fort Screven, Ga.; 1st Lieut. John S. Johnston from the 86th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to the 36th Co., Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 1st Lieut. George M. Brooke from the 20th Co., C.A., Fort Barrancas, Fla., to the 23d Bat., F.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 1st Lieut. Hugh K. Taylor from the 10th Battery, Fort Snelling to the 14th Co., C.A., Fort Screven, Ga.; 1st Lieut. Clarence N. Jones from the 23d Bat., F.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to the 14th Bat., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 1st Lieut. Harry C. Williams to the 18th Bat., F.A., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 1st Lieut. Alden Trotter from the 25th Bat., F.A., Fort Riley, Kans., to the 60th Co., C.A., San Francisco; 1st Lieut. Frank S. Long from the 8th Bat., F.A., P.I., to the 59th Co., C.A., Fort Andrews, Mass.

First Lieut. John P. Spurr from the 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to the 100th Co., Fort Terry, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Francis W. Ralston from the 21st Bat., Fort Sheridan, Ill., to the 122d Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 1st Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing from the 17th Bat., F.A., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to the 87th Co., C.A., Fort Totten, N.J.; 1st Lieut. Adna G. Clarke from the 16th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to the 96th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 1st Lieut. Michael H. Barry from the 110th Co., Fort Adams, R.I., to the 11th Co., Fort Dade, Fla.; 1st Lieut. George M. Apple from the 24th Bat., San Francisco, to the 18th Co., Fort Schuyler, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Clarence G. Bunker from the 53d Co., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to the 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Wesley W. K. Hamilton from the 26th Bat. in the P.I., to the 94th Co., Fort Flagler, Wash.; 1st Lieut. Philip Yost from the 17th Co., Fort Washington, Md., to the 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.

Second Lieut. Charles C. Burt from the 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N.Y., to the 126th Co., at Fort Worden, Wash.; 2d Lieut. William N. Michel from the 74th Co., Fort Williams, to the 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.; 2d Lieut. Howard S. Miller from the 126th Co., Fort Worden, Mass., to the 106th Co., Fort Flagler, Wash.; 2d Lieut. William H. Monges from the 24th Co., Fort McKinley, Me., to the 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 2d Lieut. Arthur L. Keesling from the 73d Co., Fort Monroe, Va., to the 9th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 2d Lieut. Francis J. Behr from the 25th Co., Fort Monroe, Va., to the 33d Co., Fort Columbia, Wash.; 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Jones from the 2d Co., Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., to the 32d Co., Fort Baker, Cal.; 2d Lieut. John R. Musgrave from the 41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va., to the 120th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.

The following officers of the Artillery Corps will be transferred to the unassigned list from the organizations indicated after their respective names: Capt. Delamere Skerrett, 55th Co.; John W. Gulick, 25th Co.; Bertram G. Gilbert, 8th Co.; Winfield S. Overton, 107th Co.; Isaac N. Lewis, 49th Co.; F. K. Ferguson, 34th Co.; and Frank W. Coe, 116th Co.; 1st Lieuts. S. Y. Britt, 43d Co.; David Y. Beckham, 113th Co.; Willis R. Vance, 47th Co.; Harry J. Watson, 22d Co.; Dennis H. Currie, 89th Co.; Robert M. Elliott, 116th Co.; Edward P. Nones, 36th Co.; James P. Robinson, 14th Bat., F.A.; Jacob E. Wyke, 59th Co.; Arthur P. S. Hyde, 100th Co.; John L. Roberts, jr., 96th Co.; Edgar H. Yule, 18th Co.; Charles O. Zollars, 94th Co.; Fred C. Doyle, 46th Co.; and Edward M. Shinkle, 29th Co.; 2d Lieuts. Adolph Langhorst, 9th Co., and Stephen Abbot, 120th Co.

Upon the recommendation of the Acting Chief of Artillery the following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps have been approved: Capt. Joseph Wheeler, jr., from the 96th Co., Fort Warren, Mass., to the 5th Co., Fort Screven, Ga.; Capt. Brooke Payne from the 5th Co., Fort Screven, Ga., to the unassigned list; Capt. Frederick W. Stopford from the 69th Co., Fort Monroe, Va., to the 96th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; Capt. Frank E. Hopkins from the assigned list, Fort Monroe, Va., to the 106th Co., Fort Greble, R.I.; Capt. Charles P. Summerrall from the 109th Co., Fort Greble, R.I., to the unassigned list; 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Koch from the 111th Co., Fort Dade, Fla., to the 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 1st Lieut. Clarence M. Condon from the 9th Bat., F.A., San Francisco, to the unassigned list; 1st Lieut. Fred L. Perry from the 60th Co., C.A., to the 9th Bat., F.A., San Francisco; 2d Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody from the 118th Co., Fort Monroe, to the 41st Co., Fort Monroe.

The following officers of the Artillery Corps are to be transferred as indicated and will join their proper stations Sept. 1 next: Second Lieut. Charles H. Patterson from attached to the 27th Bat., F.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to assigned to the 82d Co., C.A., Fort Totten, N.Y., vice 2d Lieut. William H. Peek from the 82d Co. to the unassigned list; 2d Lieut. Henry S. Kilbourne, jr., from the 3d Bat., F.A., Fort Myer, Va., to the 52d Co., Fort Rodman, Mass.; 2d Lieut. Frederic H. Smith from the 30th Bat., F.A., Fort Snelling, Minn., to the 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va., vice 2d Lieut. J. B. G. McClure from the 6th Co. to the unassigned list; 2d Lieut. Scott Baker from the 27th Battery, Fort Allen, Vt., to the 35th Co., Fort Monroe.

COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN WYNNE.

Testimony was presented at the G.C.M. of Capt. Robert F. Wynne, U.S.M.C., on June 8 at the navy yard, New York, to show that Captain Wynne was mentally responsible and knew the nature of his act when he refused to obey an order from a superior officer. The testimony was in rebuttal of that given by Surg. Corbin J. Decker, of the Alabama, who had previously testified that he believed Captain Wynne's sense of right and wrong was abnormal because of his physical condition. Dr. Decker's testimony has caused comment among naval officers, some of whom are asking why Surgeon Decker, if he thought Captain Wynne had an abnormal sense of right and wrong, had not reported it to the Department.

Surg. Edwin S. Bogert, of the cruiser West Virginia, who served with Captain Wynne on that ship from May to October, testified that he believed the Captain was of sound mind and responsible for his acts, but that he was quick tempered and easily inclined to wrath.

There was a long technical cross-examination conducted by E. S. Theall, counsel for Captain Wynne, in which he finally obtained an admission to the effect that there might be a mental derangement without insanity and

that such a mental derangement might be caused by sunstroke. On the redirect examination Dr. Bogert said positively that it had never occurred to him that Captain Wynne was mentally deranged.

The trial was concluded at the session of June 9. Surg. C. J. Decker, who was called as the last witness for the defense, stated that he did not believe Captain Wynne was mentally and morally qualified to act as an officer of the Navy. He was asked how long he had held the opinion, and replied that he had not considered the matter particularly, but probably not for more than three or four weeks.

A written statement by Captain Wynne was read to the court by his counsel. In this the accused goes into the particulars of the case and gives a record of his achievements since he entered the Service. He said the reason he failed to answer the call to quarters on May 21 was that he had been ordered to attend a court-martial on the Indiana and was in the act of shaving himself when the messenger arrived. The statement also said in part: "I apologized orally both to Captain Comly and Mr. Bryan and again to Mr. Bryan in writing. I respectfully invite the court's attention to the fact that I believe that Lieutenant Commander Bryan was and is prejudiced against me. Under the intense irritability of my temperament, due to the causes sworn to by Surgeon Decker, I respectfully submit that my judgment became warped and I can be justly charged with little more than an error in judgment, rather than a deliberate decision to wilfully refuse to obey the lawful orders of my superior."

Lieutenant Pressey, judge advocate, argued that the court should ignore the defendant's heroic deeds as they were not before the court for review. "The accused man," he continued, "disregarded orders at his peril. He took his chances and lost. There was no emergency that would justify him in being absent from duty. The accused didn't want to go to quarters that morning and that is the cause of the whole trouble. He was asked courteously to go three times and he showed no irritability then; why should he afterward? Insanity to be a defense must be absolute. Mere irritability or a lack of self-control is no excuse. There is no testimony to show that the accused is insane. I consequently believe that he should be punished. The common-sense view is that the accused did not want to obey the order of his superior."

"If there had been any bad feeling between Lieutenant Commander Bryan and the accused, it was not shown in the commander's treatment of the defendant, but rather the reverse. I regret that an officer of the record of the accused so far forgot himself that he must be subjected to this unpleasant ordeal. I believe that the offense he committed is such as to demonstrate the unfitness of the accused for service in the Navy, and I ask the court to find him guilty and to recommend his discharge." The court then adjourned until June 11 to complete the records and forward the verdict to the Navy Department.

FIGHTING MEN WANTED.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, in his remarks accepting from the Class of 1881 at the Naval Academy the painting of John Paul Jones, which was presented to the Naval Academy by the class in the armory on June 11, said:

"Paul Jones was, first of all and unmistakably, a fighting man; he exhibited signally virtues all fighting men must seek to possess, and set an example all fighting men must seek to follow. As a fighting man, he achieved exceptional success; in no other aspect was his life conspicuously successful or conspicuously eminent. When therefore I see the American people do honor, and such widespread and such spontaneous honor, to his memory, I cannot escape the conviction that the American people feel, instinctively and half unconsciously perhaps, but yet strongly, that we need fighting men and shall need them all the more as, with increasing strength and greatness, our country's duties grow wider and our country's responsibilities grow heavier, and feel also that this is a time when the reality and the urgency of this need should be recalled to mind."

"Macaulay says, in his essay on Barere: 'In all countries those men whose calling is to put their lives in jeopardy for the defense of the public weal enjoy high considerations.'

"This has not been always and everywhere true; in some times and some countries, in the Byzantine Empire, in Mediaeval Italy, more recently in Oriental lands, military life was disliked and despised and military men were held in small esteem. But the history of those days and those countries only makes clearer the lesson that a nation which contemns its men of the sword is itself contemptible. No class of men who are not respected remain long worthy of respect; and, to again quote Macaulay: 'With the standard of morality established in the military profession, the general standard of morality must, to a great extent, sink or rise.'

"The American people knows it can have, in the future, as it has had in the past, 'men whose calling is to put their lives in jeopardy for the public weal' of as high a type as any race in the land can show forth. To get such men, it wishes and intends to treat them, living and after death, as such men ought to be and must be treated to be all they can be and ought to be in the country they serve. And you, gentlemen, in thus reminding us of the day and the deeds of our first great sea-warrior, have aided to make sure that we have a navy able to defend a great country and a country worthy to be guarded by a great navy."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

"After a chapter of minor accidents incident to her getting under way," says the Landmark of Norfolk, Va., "the cruiser Denver, Comdr. J. C. Colwell, left the navy yard June 6 at 1:45 o'clock p.m., for Newport News. Commander Colwell declined the services of a tug in getting his vessel into the stream, and confident in his ability to put her where he wanted her, he backed the vessel out of the fitting out basin, where she had her berth, and maneuvered to turn her head down stream. Whether he miscalculated the tide flow or the speed of the vessel was not very clear to those who watched the performance from shore. It was soon apparent, though, that the Denver would foul the receivingship Franklin on the east side of the Southern branch, opposite the fitting out basin, and sure enough she did, damaging one of the balconies on the stern of the receivingship. The Denver's stern rail and flag staff were carried away, and it was feared that her propeller would get caught in the stern mooring chains of the Franklin. She got under headway, however, without disabling herself, sheering across the stream in the direction of the battleship Virginia, and narrowly missed colliding with her, getting to

such close quarters that she carried away the Virginia's after gangway. Next the Denver sidwiped a barge loaded with lumber and tumbled a portion of the deckload into the river. By this time she had got straightened out and proceeded on her course."

There seems to be no likelihood that any of the tinned meats now in the possession of the Navy will be destroyed on account of the disclosures which have been made regarding the methods of making these products. The officers of the Navy who have charge of the work of obtaining and distributing these supplies are certain that the meats which the Navy has bought are in good condition. At least the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts knows that the bluejackets of the Navy have thriven and grown fat on what has been given them to eat.

After disposing of the cases of Capt. Perry Garst and Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Witherspoon, captain and navigator, respectively, of the battleship Rhode Island, who were both tried on charges growing out of the grounding of that vessel on York Spit several weeks ago, Secretary Bonaparte will take up the report of the court which investigated the accident in the harbor at New York in January, when the Kearsarge was hit by the Alabama after having gone aground. This case has been in Mr. Bonaparte's hands over five months, nearly six, and will probably receive speedy consideration and settlement.

The general order for ceremonies on board vessels of the Navy when passing Washington's tomb at Mt. Vernon will be found under Navy heading. It is the result of the President's recent trip to Norfolk. The usual toiling of the bell and other ceremonies were gone through on the Mayflower, and the President was very much interested. When he discovered that this was only a custom and had no place in the Naval Regulations he directed that an order be issued, stating specifically what should be done when ships pass Mt. Vernon.

Reports received by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department from the surgeon on board the cruiser Pennsylvania show that during the recent epidemic of typhoid on board that vessel there were forty-two cases of the disease at one time. The cause has never been ascertained, although every effort has been made to discover where the men who were ill contracted the sickness. It was believed that some bad drinking water or milk taken by some of the men while on shore in Jamaica was responsible, but this was never established. Another possible cause was in the drinking water on the range at Guantanamo. The health on board the other ships which were in West Indian waters during the winter was good. Improved conditions throughout the fleet are expected to come from the investigation of the fleet by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander-in-chief, who recently sent to all ships a list of questions regarding sanitary methods and precautions. Any defects found will be promptly remedied.

The observations of engineers as well as those of deck officers have about settled that there will be no more vessels of the Navy equipped with in-turning screws, and the out-turning screws will be used. The former arrangement, it has been found, does not respond to the engines so quickly as to ships with out-turning screws.

The new battleships, bids for which are to be opened soon, will have a new style of supports for fighting tops which are expected to afford ample protection and at the same time minimize the number of hits possible.

Tests are being carried on at Indian Head for a new arrangement of the turrets contemplated for the new battleships to minimize the shock of the firing of the guns of the upper turret over the lower. It is planned to so arrange a steel plate between the turrets, with air space below and above so as to carry up and away the shock.

A survey of the cruiser Brooklyn shows that it will cost \$127,000 for the needed repairs. Recommendations for additional repairs to an extent of \$33,000 are also made. The Brooklyn has been ordered back to active service for two months in connection with the summer cruises of the naval militia.

The Navy Department has disapproved the plan to substitute the 3-pounders on the Yankton with 14-pounders, as recommended by Admiral Evans. The Bureau of Construction and Repair found that the change would be practicable, but the department decided not to make it.

The speed trial of the cruiser Milwaukee, building at the Union Iron Works, will not be held until July 20. It was to have been had on May 15, but an extension was given, both on account of the loss of time because of the San Francisco earthquake, but also because there are no officers available for duty on the trial board at the present time. The Navy Department still has under consideration the matter of extending the contract time on the Milwaukee, California and South Dakota, work on which was delayed by the earthquake and fire.

Plans have been about completed at the Navy Department for extensive experiments concerning the use of oil as fuel for the Navy. The Wyoming which, as we have already announced, has been assigned to be used for the experiments, and will be made ready for the work soon. The question is a complex one, and although the experiments will be long and thorough, there is not much chance of any scheme of oil as fuel for naval vessels being adopted. Perhaps one of the greatest objections is that oil cannot be readily procured in all parts of the world. There would be no difficulty for vessels to get oil fuel while in home waters, but in distant ports coal is generally the only thing in the way of fuel that can be had. The board which will make the experiments will consider the amount of oil which may be carried, the question of storage and that of affording the protection which coal gives a ship and which oil would not. Oil would be a lighter fuel than coal and one of the problems is whether it would be best to carry more oil, or to use the space for boilers and engines so as to have greater speed, or to put the extra tonnage into armor.

It is said that the Navy Department has been unable to reach any definite conclusions from the reports which have been made on the new propellers of the cruiser Charleston which has been sent to Rockland twice for tests. It has been found very little difference exists between the new and old screws on the Charleston except that at high speeds the new propellers give better results, and at lower rates the old propellers do best. It is further stated that the results of the trials of the St. Louis tend to show that it makes but little difference which propellers are used on that class of vessels. The officers are not altogether pleased with the showing made by the Charleston and St. Louis, although both vessels surprised the builders. The reason assigned for the vessels not making the speed which could be expected of them is that the original designs and contracts provided for a mean draft of twenty-three feet six inches for vessels of this type, and a change was made to twenty-two feet six inches while the other dimensions of the vessels remained the same.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. Arrived June 10 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. Arrived June 9 at the navy yard, Boston. Address there.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John A. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Capt. Gottfried Blockinger ordered to command June 20.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.
The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. Send mail for flotilla to the navy yard, League Island, Pa.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Charles W. Forman. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. Arrived June 14 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas D. Parker. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign John V. Babcock. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.

Fourth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, New York.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. In the North river, New York city.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At the navy yard, New York.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Annapolis, Md.
MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford). Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. Arrived June 11 at Annapolis, Md.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. Arrived June 12 at Annapolis, Md.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Arrived June 11 at Annapolis, Md.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. Arrived June 11 at Annapolis, Md.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunerreuther. Arrived June 4 at Samana, Santo Domingo.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. Arrived June 8 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At Santo Domingo City.
PADUCAI, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Macoris, Santo Domingo.
SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. Arrived June 8 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.
PORTER, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. Arrived June 9 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. Arrived June 9 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
DUPONT, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Placed in reserve June 11.
NICHOLSON, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. Arrived June 12 at Annapolis, Md. Address there.
RODGERS, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. Arrived June 12 at Annapolis, Md. Address there.
STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Placed in full commission June 11.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABAREND (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener. Arrived June 14 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Whorley, master. Arrived June 14 at the navy yard, League Island.
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. Arrived June 11 at Annapolis, Md.
UNCAS (tender). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. Arrived June 11 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief.
Address of squadron, except Marblehead, is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich). Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At Portland, Ore.
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At San Francisco. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. Arrived June 11 at Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.
PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Ordered placed in reserve, place will be taken by the Preble.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At Portland, Oregon.
Squadron Auxiliary.
SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. Arrived June 13 at Portland, Ore.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander of Philippine Squadron.
Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage at domestic rates.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Train). Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. Arrived June 13 at Nagasaki, Japan.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. At Cavite, P.I.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. Arrived June 14 at Kiukiang, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Ensign Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Chefoo, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Kiukiang, China.
QUIROS. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Kiukiang, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Frank L. Pinney. At Shanghai, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Canton, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.
Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.
BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At Hong Kong, China.
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Hong Kong, China.
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Capt. Nathan Sargent. At Auckland, New Zealand.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At Shanghai, China.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharp. Arrived June 13 at Nagasaki, Japan.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. Arrived June 13 at Nagasaki, Japan.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. Arrived June 13 at Yokohama, Japan.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander.
RAINBOW. Comdr. James C. Gilmore. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ARAYAT. Ensign Aubrey K. Shoup. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Henry D. Cooke, jr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Shanghai, China.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. Sailed June 13 from Cavite, P.I., for Chefoo, China.
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Shanghai, China.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, League Island. Address there.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Reported June 5 as passing to the southward of Ceylon, en route Singapore. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines.
CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Reported June 5 as passing to the southward of Ceylon, en route Singapore. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benson. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At Colon. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.
DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. Arrived June 14 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
EAGLE, C.G. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Engaged in surveying work on the coast of Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGER. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
GLACIER. Comdr. Harry H. Hosley. Reported June 5 as passing to the southward of Ceylon, en route Singapore. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
HIST, G. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. Sailed June 13 from Midway Islands for Honolulu. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
LAWTON (transport). Comdr. John F. Parker. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
LEBANON (collier and wreck destroyer). George McDonald, master. Sailed June 12 from Lambert Point, Va., for Bradford, R.I.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Couden. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MASSASOIT (tug). Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.
MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Levi C. Bortolotto. At Annapolis, Md. Address there. Capt. George P. Colvocoresses ordered to command.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NINA. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. F. Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

PEORIA. Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Arrived June 9 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Perry Garst. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe.
SEVERN (sailing ship). Lieut. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales to command. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. Arrived June 9 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. George A. Bicknell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, C.G., 6 guns. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

WOLVERINE, C. 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Cleveland, Ohio. Address there.
WOMPATUCK. Lieut. Roe W. Vincent. Sailed June 8 from Cavite for Singapore to assist floating drydock Dewey. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
YANKEE, C.O. 10 guns. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HOLLAND (submarine). Act. Gun. Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MANLY. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
McKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
PREBLE. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Will take the place of the Perry in the Pacific Squadron.
SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
STRINGHAM. Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
TALBOT. Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton B. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. On summer cruise. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to No. 16 North Delaware avenue.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. The St. Mary's is now on her summer cruise. She will visit Cadiz, Gibraltar and Madeira. Send mail in care of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Torpedobats Ericsson, Foote, DeLong, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin, Wilkes, Somers, Tingey, Bailey, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien; destroyer Whipple and the submarines Moccasin and Adder.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Sailed from Sausalito, Cal., May 3, on a scientific expedition to Japan, via the Aleutian Islands, Commander Islands, Petropaulski and the Kurile Islands. Mail address is Yokohama, Japan, using foreign postage.
FISH HAWK. Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At Gloucester City, N.J.

We omit the list of receipts and tugs this week. There is no change since the list appeared in our issue of June 2.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M, monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C, cruiser; G, gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedobat.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate June 7, 1906.
Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam to be a captain from June 6, 1906, vice Hamker, promoted.
Comdr. John B. Milton to be a captain from June 6, 1906, vice Burwell, promoted.
Comdr. Aaron Ward, an additional number in grade, to be a captain from June 6, 1906, vice Milton, promoted.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 7, 1906.
Capt. John J. Hunker to be a rear admiral from June 6, 1906 (subject to the examination).

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 8, 1906.
Appointments in the Navy.

To be assistant surgeons from June 1, 1906, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date: Heber Butts, of Missouri; Philip E. Garrison, of New Jersey, and Thomas W. Raison, of Kentucky; Comdr. John A. H. Nickels to be a captain from June 28, 1905.

Nomination sent to Senate June 11, 1906.
Appointment in the Navy.

Paul J. Dashiell, Maryland, to be a professor of mathematics in the Navy from June 21, 1906, vice Professor of Mathematics William W. Hendrickson, to retire on that date on account of age.

S.O. 15, JUNE 5, 1906, NAVY DEPT.

Stadimeters coming under the cognizance of the Bureau of Ordnance shall not be used for any other than ordnance work, except in case of emergency.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, Secretary.

S.O. 16, JUNE 5, 1906, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Pending the adoption of the new Springfield rifle by the United States Navy and Marine Corps, par. 3, article 73, page 378 of "The Landing Force and Small Arm Instructions, U.S. Navy, 1905," is temporarily annulled.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, Secretary.

G.O. 22, JUNE 2, 1906, NAVY DEPT.

To establish uniformity in the honors which it has been customary for naval vessels to render when passing Washington's tomb at Mt. Vernon, Virginia, the following ceremony shall be observed, as far as it may be practicable, by all vessels of the United States Navy passing that point between sunrise and sunset:

Marine guard and band paraded; bell tolled and colors half-masted at the beginning of the tolling of the bell. When opposite Washington's Tomb, buglers sound taps, marine guard present arms, and officers and men on deck stand at attention and salute. The colors will be mast-headed at the last note of taps, which will also be the signal for "carry on."

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Acting Secretary.

MEMORANDA 62, MAY 2, 1906, NAVY DEPT.

This memorandum, from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, publishes decisions from the Comptroller of the Treasury, relating to the following:

An enlisted man of the Marine Corps, who is detained in hospital abroad beyond the expiration of his enlistment, and who is returned to a naval hospital in the United States for treatment, is entitled to longevity credit only up to the date of his arrival in the United States.

To entitle a pay officer to commutation of quarters, while settling accounts at a point where there is a navy yard or station, it is necessary that the pay officer should show that he applied for quarters and was refused them; or that no quarters were available for him.

An officer of the Marine Corps, retired under the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, is entitled to the pay of an officer on the active list to the date on which he received notice of his retirement, unless the receipt of such notice is prevented by his act or default.

A paymaster who receives the accounts of a man from the deserters' roll with a notation on the transfer that the balance due at date of desertion should be checked if he is convicted of

desertion, and who credits the account with said balance, but on transfer neither makes the check nor puts said notice on the transfer papers, is responsible for the overpayment caused by said noncheck made by a subsequent paymaster who had no knowledge that said check had not been made.
Checkages for pay and rations for absence without leave should be made by the paymaster who has charge of the accounts at the time such absence occurs—a paymaster can not be held responsible for not making proper checkages of pay and rations for absence without leave, when such absence occurred prior to the time when he took charge of said accounts, unless he received notice that such checkages had not been made or there are other circumstances which should put him on his inquiry.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 8.—Rear Admiral J. J. Hunker commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from June 6, 1906.

Lieut. J. J. Hunker commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from July 1, 1905.

Midshipman M. Campbell detached Colorado; to Lawton; on arrival Asiatic Station, detached Lawton, and report to commander-in-chief for duty.

Med. Insp. N. H. Drake detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to the naval hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

Paymr. J. S. Higgins commissioned a paymaster in the Navy from May 4, 1906.

Paymr. D. W. Nesbit commissioned a paymaster in the Navy from March 18, 1906.

Passed Asst. Paymr. B. D. McGee commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from May 11, 1906.

Passed Asst. Paymr. N. W. Grant commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from March 6, 1906.

Chief Btln. J. Laven commissioned a chief boatswain in the Navy from May 10, 1906.

Btln. R. P. Teel detached Massachusetts; to Lawton; on arrival Asiatic Station, detached Lawton, and report to commander-in-chief for duty.

Chief Gun. T. S. Aveson commissioned a chief gunner in the Navy from June 29, 1905.

JUNE 9.—Rear Admiral J. J. Hunker to be placed on the retired list on June 12, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1444 of the R.S., and the provisions of Sec. 11 of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1899, commonly known as the Navy Personnel Act, and continue present duties at Newport, R.I., until further orders.

Lieut. E. F. Eckhardt detached Chicago; to home and wait orders.

Ensign C. S. Kerrick to Chicago.

Ensign O. F. Cooper to Minneapolis, June 14, 1906.

Ensign J. H. Purse detached Illinois; to home and one month's leave.

Surg. D. N. Carpenter detached duty in command U.S. Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash., etc.; to the Asiatic Station, sailing from Seattle, Wash., July 6, 1906, and report to commander-in-chief for duty.

Act. Asst. Surg. E. E. Curtis detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to duty at Camp Harrington rifle range, Williamsburg, Va.

Pharm. J. H. McGuigan detached naval dispensary, New York, N.Y.; to the marine barracks, New York, N.Y.

Pharm. J. McMahon detached marine barracks, New York, N.Y.; to the naval dispensary, New York, N.Y.

JUNE 11.—Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Doyle detached duty as inspector of ordnance, works of the William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to Washington as executive officer when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Robertson detached U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Tennessee as senior engineer officer of that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Caldwell to duty as inspector of ordnance, works of the William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, Neale and Levy, Philadelphia, Pa., and the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.

Lieut. Z. H. Madison detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Louisiana.

Lieut. G. L. P. Stone to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., June 15, 1906.

Lieut. J. H. Holden additional duty as inspector of ordnance, works of Detrick and Harvey Machine Company, Baltimore, Md.

Midshipman O. C. F. Dodge to New Jersey.

Pay Dir. S. R. Colhoun detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., July 14, 1906; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Pay. Insp. F. T. Arms to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., July 14, 1906, as paymaster of the yard.

Paymr. J. Brooks detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc., June 27, 1906; to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., June 30, 1906, as general storekeeper of that yard.

Paymr. H. H. Balthis detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc., June 30, 1906; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Paymr. A. Hovey-King to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper of that yard, June 30, 1906.

Btln. H. A. Stanley detached Tacoma; to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; thence to Marblehead.

Btln. J. C. Kerritts detached Marblehead; to home and wait orders.

Btln. J. S. Croghan to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Btln. J. C. Linberg detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Tacoma.

Gun. H. Rieck to Newark.

War. Mach. J. Bryce detached duty as inspector of coal, Newport News, Va., etc.; to Arkansas.

Paymr. Ck. G. W. Brunt appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., revoked.

Paymr. Ck. B. W. Shumaker appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Note.—Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Tracy, retired, died at Brookline, Mass., June 11, 1906.

JUNE 12.—Rear Admiral B. H. McCalla to be placed on the retired list on June 19, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1444 of the R.S. Detached duty as commandant, navy yard and station, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to home.

Rear Admiral W. P. Day, retired, placed on the retired list from June 11, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1443 of the R.S. and the provisions of Sec. 11 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, Navy Personnel Act.

Ensign W. W. Galbraith detached Lawton; to home and one month's leave.

Ensign R. S. Holmes to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Med. Insp. J. M. Steele to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Asst. Surg. B. F. Jenness detached U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., June 15, 1906; to the Constellation and additional duty naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Paymr. P. G. Kennard detached naval training station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill., etc., June 15, 1906; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Paymr. Ck. E. E. Artois appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty at the naval training station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill., revoked.

Paymr. W. V. H. Rose to the naval training station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill., June 15, 1906.

Paymr. R. Hatton detached Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Paymr. Ck. T. W. Arms appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., revoked.

Paymr. J. S. Higgins additional duty as assistant to the general storekeeper, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Paymr. J. W. Morse to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., June 30, 1906.

Chief Btln. G. B. Hendry detached Lawton; to home and leave one month.

Btln. C. Murray detached Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Chicago.

War. Mach. A. D. Catherwood detached Chicago; continue treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

War. Mach. J. B. Martin detached Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Chicago.

JUNE 13.—Capt. J. H. Bull commissioned a captain in the Navy from May 26, 1906.

Surg. C. D. Langhorne detached U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., temporary duty, thence home and wait orders.

Surg. C. J. Decker detached Alabama; to home and wait orders.

Surg. C. M. De Vallin detached Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md., etc.; to Alabama.

Asst. Paymr. W. G. Neill detached Potomac; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Gun. R. M. O'Connor warranted a gunner in the Navy from Feb. 13, 1906.

Gun. L. Roll detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to St. Louis as electrical gunner, June 18, 1906.

War. Mach. J. J. Cullen warranted from Dec. 29, 1905.

War. Mach. J. J. Fuller detached Maryland; to the Naval Station, Culebra, W.I., sailing from New York, N.Y., June 23, 1906.

Cable from Rear Admiral C. J. Train, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Nagasaki, June 13, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Dyson detached Ohio and fleet engineer; to home.

Lieut. L. F. James detached Raleigh; to home.

Ensign H. D. Cooke, Jr., discharged; attend Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. K. McAlpine detached Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.; to Ohio as fleet engineer.

JUNE 14.—Capt. W. S. Moore detached duty head of Department of Steam Engineering, navy yard, Boston, June 30; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. B. T. Walling detached duty as commandant of naval base, Culebra, from command Alliance; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. F. C. Bieg commissioned commander from May 26.

Comdr. A. B. Canaga detached duty Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Department, June 25; duty head Department Steam Engineering, navy yard, Boston, June 30.

Lieut. Comdr. W. Buchanan to Schenectady, N.Y., special duty; then to works of Newport News Shipbuilding Co., Newport News, duty inspector equipment at said works.

Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Salisbury detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, July 3; duty as commandant of naval base, Culebra, and in command Alliance sailing from New York July 7.

Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Norton detached navy yard, New York, June 16; to Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Department, June 29.

Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Vogelgesang detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; to Louisiana as navigator.

Lieut. C. C. Day to Hancock, navy yard, New York, as executive officer.

Surg. E. H. Marsteller detached Naval Receiving Station, St. Louis; to Naval Recruiting Station Baltimore.

Asst. Surg. G. Abeken to Naval Recruiting Station, St. Louis.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 31.—Capt. Harold C. Snyder granted leave for one month from May 31.

JUNE 9.—Capt. Louis M. Gulick granted leave for seven days from June 11.

JUNE 13.—2d Lieut. David M. Randall from Marine Barracks, navy yard, League Island, Pa.; to U.S.R.S. Franklin, Norfolk, Va.

First Lieut. Samuel H. Gibson, retired, on June 19 ordered to assume charge of recruiting district, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md.

First Lieut. Frank F. Robards order of June 6 detaching that officer from Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Key West, Fla., and directing him to proceed to the navy yard, New York, for duty at the Marine Barracks there, revoked.

JUNE 14.—Col. Randolph Dickens upon reporting of his relief on June 19, detached from duty in charge of recruiting district, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md., and ordered to report on June 21 to commandant, navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty in command of Marine Barracks there.

Col. William P. Biddle upon reporting of his relief on June 21, detached from duty in command of the Marine Barracks, navy yard, League Island, Pa., and ordered to proceed to Cavite, P.I., to command 1st Brigade, U.S. Marines.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JUNE 7.—1st Asst. Engr. C. S. Root to proceed to the works of the Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., on inspection duty in connection with No. 15, R.C.S.

JUNE 8.—1st Lieut. Charles Satterlee granted thirty-five days' leave, to commence upon arrival of the Seminole in Baltimore.

Capt. John Dennett ordered to Chicago, Ill., and report to the chairman of the medical board of officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, on June 12, for medical survey.

JUNE 11.—1st Lieut. F. J. Haake granted thirty days' leave to commence July 2.

First Asst. Engr. F. G. Snyder ordered to Coatesville, Pa., on inspection duty in connection with No. 15, R.C.S.

JUNE 12.—2d Asst. Engr. H. M. Hepburn detached from the Windom and ordered to the Tuscarora for temporary duty.

Capt. F. M. Munger granted twenty days' leave.

JUNE 13.—2d Asst. Engr. C. J. Curtiss, department order of April 30 amended so as to permit leave to commence June 16.

Chief Engr. Urban Harvey detached from the Algonquin and granted sixty days' leave, to take effect so as to enable him to take passage by steamer leaving San Juan June 27.

Chief Engr. C. W. Zastrow ordered to the Algonquin, to take passage on steamer leaving New York June 23.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. P. W. Thompson. Galveston, Texas.

ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. At Port Townsend, Wash.

BANCROFT—At Arundel Cove, Md.

BEAR—Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York.

CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.

COLFAX—Station ship. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.

FORWARD—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

GOLDEN GATE—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York.

McCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco.

MACKINAC—Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, jr. At New York.

MANNING—Capt. W. H. Roberts. Honolulu, T.H.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. At New York.

MORRILL—Capt. T. D. Walker. At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Astoria, Oregon.

RUSH—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Wilmington, N.C.

THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. John Dennett. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WIND

GALLANTRY AT MOUNT DAJO.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, writing from Manila, gives a graphic account of the battle between American troops and Moro fanatics at Mount Dajo, Island of Jolo, in March of the present year, from which we publish the following extracts:

As a panorama of heroic drama the battle of Dajo Hill, with Lawton's charge over the crest of the crater rim, is worthy of a place with the immortal charge of the Light Brigade. The American soldiers who stormed Dajo Hill went up, up, up, almost straight up for one thousand feet against a thousand Moro cut-throats who had taken a religious oath to die fighting, and the American soldiers knew it. They knew that when they had reached the end of that heart-bursting, lung-straining, sweltering climb under the enemy's fire, and that when they were weak and dizzy and breathless, they must pull their hearts together, and their nerves together, to meet the Malay fanatics who had taken oath to God to meet the white Christian and die gloriously.

The flanks of Dajo roll up at angles of about fifteen degrees, like a billowy, inclined plain, for four or five hundred feet more. Thence Bud Dajo rises almost straight for one thousand feet, the last five hundred feet being from forty-five to seventy degrees. The last fifty feet below the rim of the crater is almost perpendicular, so that to ascend Dajo is in most places more like scaling a cliff than climbing a mountain side.

The occasion of the battle and the causes that led up to it were these: About a year ago several Moro dattos or chiefs, asked permission of Colonel Scott, then Governor of Sulu, to repair with their people to the basin of the crater and take up their dwelling therein, it being, as they said, a likely place to live in. As the request and its argument were reasonable, Governor Scott gave his consent. At first about a hundred or so Moros went up there. Having come with a purpose, they immediately began to fortify the rim of the crater. Their number was constantly augmented by others, including some Moros who had been in jail in Jolo. After a few months they became noisy and troublesome. They raided the surrounding country from their eyrie, and stole the wives of the peaceable Moros. Twice Governor Scott ordered them to leave the crater, and twice they did, but always to return in greater numbers. They laid up immense stores of provisions. During the last morning of the battle I noticed dozens and dozens of sacks of fresh palay, or rice, that had been sold to them by the Chinese merchants in Jolo.

Their collection of firearms on Jolo would have done credit to a museum. They had rifles from almost the flintlock period down to the latest Krags and Mausers. It is said that the seventy Moros who escaped down the jungle-covered hillside carried away the most modern guns. But the 135 or so guns that were taken were a representative collection.

One firearm bore the following inscription: "Atlanta, Ga., 1864—No. 5455—Confederacy." Singularly enough it may be the last Confederate gun ever turned against the Union Army. It is a fifty-bore rifle, in good condition, and a marksman could pick his man with it at two miles. There were five cannons, one of them bearing the arms, image and date of the first Napoleon.

In addition to the firearms there were a vast number of spears, bolos, krisses, barongs and javelins. Almost every Moro—even the boys around the streets of Jolo who cry so gaily "Hello, John, give me ten cents"—carries one of these huge knives.

Now, before the battle of Bud Dajo, Colonel Duncan many times sent word for the Moros to come down from the summit of the crater. But the Moros jibed and taunted the Americans, and defied them to take their position.

The American forces numbered 700 all told; of this number it is estimated that about 400 took part in the actual engagement. The American losses were twenty-three soldiers killed, including three Moro members of the Philippine Constabulary, and about one hundred wounded; the losses, therefore, amounted to almost thirty-five per cent. The American forces consisted of Troops F, G, I and K, 4th Cav.; the 28th Battery of Field Artillery; Companies E, G, K and M, 6th Inf.; B and D of the 19th Infantry; the 1st Company, Sulu Constabulary; volunteers from the U. S. gunboat Pampanga, and a detachment of the Signal Corps and Hospital Corps.

It was the plan of the battle to capture all the three forts by simultaneous assault, so that the Moros in one fort could not run to the assistance of the Moros in either of the other two forts. All day of March 6 was spent in shelling the hill and rim of the crater and in firing rifle volleys to clear the trails and, if possible, to dislodge any of the Moros who kept up a cruel fire from the little hidden stockades along the trails. Several reconnoitering parties got close to the summit of Dajo on March 6. Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, of the 4th Cavalry, was severely though not dangerously wounded, and gave up his position to Captain Koehler. Capt. A. M. Wetherill, 19th U. S. Inf., of Lawton's command, got to within sixty feet of the Moro trenches. Suddenly he was discovered. A lithe brown figure leaped over the rim of the crater with a bolo. The sergeant with Wetherill shot the Moro in the air, and the two men retreated in safety.

The next morning Major Omar Bundy, 6th U. S. Inf., began his advance, finally capturing the trenches about noon after inconceivable difficulties, heavy loss of life and many wounded. One of the stunts was hauling up a Colt automatic gun by block and tackle. This is not an extremely heavy gun when taken apart. It can be carried by mules or men. But no mule could ever get up Dajo.

San Juan Hill is small and low in comparison with the great Bud Dajo. In one place a way had to be cut under the roots of trees to haul the gun almost straight up. In another place the men formed a pyramid upon each other's shoulders, in the face of rifle fire, and the immense tree trunks and boulders came hurtling down the trail, to say nothing of explosive conch shells, which were thrown down by the dozens. One of them blew an officer off the lip of the crater, down the hillside again, but did not kill him.

It was the beginning of the fiercest fighting. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon Capt. E. P. Lawton's men of the 6th Infantry had lined up and started up the narrow path, a third of a mile long, that follows the flanks of the Dajo to the precipitous trail that rises to the Moro fort on the summit of the crater. One could hardly have believed that out of that number of men, who were stepping off as gaily as though going to shoot pigeons, there would be ten killed and thirty-five wounded.

On a hill about 400 feet high, and to the left of Captain Lawton's camp, the Artillery were shelling the fort with a 2.9 shrapnel gun, and their riflemen were clearing off the trail for the advance of Lawton's men up to the summit. The Artillery consisted of the 28th Field Battery, Capt. Edward F. McGlavin, Art. Corps, U. S. A., commanding. Without the work of the Artillery, which

incessantly threw shrapnel to the heights above from a hill which is connected with Dajo by a short hogback, the fight would not have been won as it was, and the Moros, gathered on hundreds of surrounding hills, might have been encouraged and made a flank attack on the American forces.

The shrapnel bursting above the trenches killed many of the Moros, destroyed their trenches and thoroughly demoralized their fighting men. The riflemen kept up a tremendous fire, just in advance of Lawton's men; hundreds and hundreds of pounds of lead were fired into that hill, and the echoes of the guns sounded as though some huge material body were being hurled against the sides of Dajo.

As a rule, the Moros aimed too high. One heard the occasional p-i-n-g of a Mauser. Lawton's men were slowly toiling up the trail directly under the enemy's cotta (fort). It is a hard trail and weary. The red volcanic granite, disintegrated into a sort of porous lump, breaks in one's hands as he endeavors to catch it, and slips under the feet. Now the men would grasp some huge root that trails down the surface of the hill like a vine, and then pull themselves up through the forest that runs on both sides of the narrow yellow-brown path; again a man would stand upon his companion's shoulders.

It was gasping, choking work. The hot sun burst suddenly from behind the clouds. If a man showed himself upon the narrow red-brown trail he was at once the target of the fire of the Moro "snipers." So steep was the trail that one man was hit in an arm and a leg by the same bullet—presumably it had passed over his back.

Lawton's advance was headed by Captain Wetherill's company—Captain Wetherill and Lieut. Cecil Wetherill, the sons of the brave captain who gave up his life at San Juan Hill—being in advance of the rest of the column to open up the attack on the enemy's cotta.

When Captain Lawton's men were within forty or fifty yards of the cotta the Moros began a fierce rifle fire; they also rolled down huge boulders two and three feet in diameter and a perfect shower of javelins, spears, krisses and barongs shot from the edge of the cotta and down over the hillside beneath.

Captain Lawton passed the word along the line, "Men, get ready for the charge." Captain Wetherill and Lieutenant Cecil prepared the men for the attack. A Colt's rapid-fire was just below the fort and opened fire, sweeping the trenches, mowing the Moros down by dozens. The bugler sounded the "charge" and the whole command rushed up with a mad yell—a yell that thrilled with combat and victory. Up they went to the lip of the crater and over the flank of the crater.

Out poured the Moros, with white rags upon their heads (a consecration of the Hadjis). The women rushed with them, cursing and handling the bolos. Then occurred a hand-to-hand cold steel conflict, the Moros rushing desperately at the Americans with their deadly barongs, their knives and spears. Few had an opportunity to close in, as the Americans pumped their guns desperately and the Moros fell by dozens.

In ten minutes it was all over and the Americans cheered for victory—such cheers as none who has not been on the battlefield may know. Five soldiers were dead and a large number were severely wounded. The number of Moros killed on this cotta was probably 350. The top of the cotta was covered with dead and in the trenches the bodies were as many as three, four and sometimes five deep. Among the dead were three Chinamen.

Besides the fire from the cotta an attack was made from the lip of the crater itself down below. The Americans shot the Moros down on all sides. In fact, in half an hour there was not a living Moro either in the cotta or along the entire eastern lip of the crater. Every house in the crater was shelled like a sieve by the Colt's automatic gun, but the Moros managed to fight like fiends, even when dying.

That night I had the honor of meeting Captain Lawton; a braver or kinder officer to his men never lived. He had not slept for thirty-six hours. Probably he had eaten little or nothing. He was cool, active in caring for the wounded in the temporary hospital, but terribly depressed over the loss of his men and the death of the women and children in the trenches.

About 10 o'clock or so on March 8 the last cotta was taken and the fight was over. These cottas consisted of open trenches like ditches. If there had been a civilized man there to place bombproof protection the Moro positions would have been captured only with extreme loss.

The battle was filled with terrible, dramatic and heroic incidents. A Filipino soldier cut a charging Moro woman in two with one slash of the bolo. Moros killed their own children or used them as shields in the fight. An American soldier jumped down into the crowded trenches among the deadly knives and engaged in a "free fight" in the heat of the battle. A Moro woman threw her baby at a soldier and then made at him with a barong. A Moro threw his baby on a row of bayonets and as it stuck on one he jumped and killed the soldier behind the bayonet. Private Packard, Troop K, 4th Cav., was the man thus killed. The total Moro death list was about 1,000.

An interesting and impressive event in Portland, Ore., May 30, was the unveiling of the 2d Oregon memorial monument, which marked Oregon's appreciation for her valorous volunteers who gave up their lives fighting the Nation's battles in the name of Oregon. The military organizations, including the Oregon National Guard, formed about the base of the speakers' platform. The Second Oregon and other volunteer regiments were well represented, as was the Grand Army of the Republic. A detachment of U. S. marines remained during the exercises. Rear Admiral Goodrich, U. S. N., and officers of the cruiser Chicago occupied places on the speakers' stand, and the band of the 14th U. S. Infantry furnished the music. Among the speakers were: Col. James Jackson, U. S. A., who in a brief address turned over the completed monument on behalf of the construction committee to the general committee. Mr. Scott, of the citizens' committee, in accepting the monument and transferring it to Governor Chamberlain, on behalf of the State, made an address in which he said, among other things: "For selection of this monument chief credit is due to Colonel James Jackson. The figure of the soldier in action, by which it is surmounted, is his conception; and it has been wrought out by the artist, we think, with highly creditable judgment and skill." A review of the services of the volunteer army in the Philippines was then given by General Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., commander of the first expeditionary force in the islands. General Anderson's address was a fine effort and was listened to with deep interest.

Delegates representing thirty-seven nations assembled at Geneva, Switzerland, June 11, for a conference on revision of the Red Cross convention. M. L. Forrer, President of Switzerland, delivered an address of welcome. M. Odier, Swiss Minister to St. Petersburg, was elected president of the conference.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 13, 1906.

The first of the practical exercises to be witnessed by the members of the Board of Visitors consisted of seamanship exercises on board the Hartford and Severn, and small boat and launch tactics, exhibited at three o'clock Monday afternoon in Annapolis harbor. In the seamanship exercises the first battalion, under charge of Cadet Lieut. Comdr. P. G. Lauman, participated. The Severn was commanded by Comdr. A. W. Grant, head of the department of seamanship. The Hartford was commanded by Lieut. Comdr. H. J. Ziegemeier. On both ships the work was being done with the greatest expedition and accuracy.

The first of the social functions of the week was the reception to the Board of Visitors, at the residence of the Superintendent, at five o'clock Monday afternoon. Assisting Admiral Sands and the members of his family in receiving were Capt. and Mrs. G. P. Colvocoresses, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. T. P. Magruder, Comdr. and Mrs. A. W. Grant, Comdr. T. B. Howard, Mrs. Howard and Miss Howard, Comdr. and Mrs. W. C. P. Muir, Comdr. J. K. Barton, Mrs. Barton and Miss Barton, Prof. and Mrs. W. W. Hendrickson, Prof. N. M. Terry, Mrs. Terry and the Misses Terry, Prof. and Mrs. E. K. Rawson, Prof. and Mrs. P. B. Alger, Prof. H. M. P. Huse, Mrs. Huse and Miss Huse, Chaplain and Mrs. H. H. Clark.

At dress parade that evening the colors, the right to carry which had been won on point of general excellence by the 1st Company, were presented to its cadet captain, Ralph T. Hanson, of Perysburg, Ohio, by Miss Carroll Newberry, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who was selected for the honor by the successful company. The 1st Company, then commanded by Midshipman Douglas L. Howard, was also successful last year, so the colors remain where they were. The 9th Company, commanded by Midshipman F. T. Cruise, was second this year, and the 4th Company, commanded by Midshipman F. C. Starr, was third. The 1st Company made 350 points. In infantry drill and in seamanship it stood first and these accounts for a hundred points each. To Ralph C. Needham, one of its members, was awarded the sword for general athletic excellence, and this accounts for fifteen points, while the same number was secured through the fact that the name of Douglas L. Howard, former captain, was placed on the Thompson Trophy Cup as the member of his class who had done the most for athletics during the course. Other points were won as follows: Two members of rifle team, 20 points; one member of baseball nine, 10 points; first honors for batting, 5 points; three members first football team, 30 points; five members second football team, 20 points; one member fencing team, 10 points; falls championship, 10 points; light weight wrestling, 8 points; field and track athletics, 7 points. The 9th Company secured 100 for artillery drill.

The twenty-first annual reunion and dinner of the Graduates' Association of the Naval Academy was held at the academy on Monday night, June 11, following a business meeting in the afternoon. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: President, Mr. John Wilkes, of Charlotte, N. C., class of '47; secretary and treasurer, Mr. F. E. McMillen, of Annapolis; counsel, Capt. George P. Colvocoresses, '69 (chairman); Col Robert M. Thompson, New York, '68; Prof. Philip R. Alger, '80; Lieut. Comdr. John A. Hoogerwerf, '87; Lieut. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder, '89, and Prof. W. F. C. Hanson, '86. Mr. C. E. Thornburn, New York, '53, presided at the meeting. The banquet was served in the recreation room of Bancroft Hall—the midshipmen's quarters. Lieut. Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C., class of '81, was toastmaster, and the following toasts were responded to: "The Navy," Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry; "The Naval Academy," Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Superintendent; "Congress and the Navy," Congressman Weeks, of Massachusetts; "The Graduate in Civil Life," Mr. W. H. Stanton, of New York. Mr. Newberry and Prof. W. W. Johnson, and N. M. Terry, of the academy, were honorary guests at the banquet.

The following graduates were present: Class of 1847, John Wilkes; '52, James Parker; '53, C. E. Thornburn; '54, J. A. Gillis; '60, W. H. Barton.

'61, A. H. McCormick, Merrill Miller, Mortimer L. Johnson and W. W. Carnes; '63, J. C. Pegram, James H. Sands; '67, E. D. Taussig; '68, T. C. McLean; '69, George P. Colvocoresses.

'71, Charles W. Bartlett, A. C. Baker and Charles D. Galloway; '73, Thomas B. Howard; '74, E. J. Dorne; '75, William R. King; '76, Stimson J. Brown; '77, A. W. Grant; '78, James H. Glennon, Harry P. Huse, H. W. Spangler and R. K. Wright.

'80, W. C. P. Muir, William S. Sims, Phillip R. Alger, E. Wilkinson and Harry Phelps; '81, W. H. Stanton, W. Craven, A. C. Parsons, J. D. Crenshaw, John W. Weekes, W. W. White, George Barnett, Lloyd Bankson, Charles H. Lauchheimer, G. Karmmerling, E. E. Capehart, J. E. Mahoney, A. Moritz, L. McKee, W. S. K. Emmett, William G. Ford, F. E. Buntis, Frank J. Moses, J. H. Linnard, O. E. Weller, Eugene Carroll, R. P. Forshaw, P. B. Dowd, John A. Hoogerwerf and Samuel Bryan; '82, J. D. Arnold, F. A. McNatti, Lewis Nixon, L. Simple, W. B. Duncan, Jr., S. S. Wood, J. G. Doyle, A. L. Key, A. A. Horst, G. E. Kent and Marbury Johnson; '83, D. H. Philbin and A. B. LeGarde; '84, W. B. Whittlesey; '85, W. E. McKay; '86, H. H. Colwell, W. H. Faust and L. C. Bertolette; '88, H. G. Gates and H. G. Stickney; '89, George R. Marvel and Thomas P. Magruder.

'90, U. T. Holmes; '91, Irving Blount, R. R. Belknap; '92, Robert K. Crank; '93, T. D. Parker and A. M. Cook; '95, S. L. Smith; '96, F. A. Kearney; '97, A. H. McCarthy and W. McDowell; '98, W. P. Cronan; '99, J. E. Lewis, John W. Greenslade, Allan Buchanan and R. E. Pope.

1900, E. P. Svarz, C. P. Snyder, W. G. Mitchell and Robert Morris; '01, C. W. Fisher, Jr.; '02, Adolphus Staton and Ensign W. W. Smith; '03, John S. Abbott and Austin S. Kibbee; '04, F. E. McMillen, B. K. Johnson and I. J. McCracken.

Members of the Board have been visiting when they had the opportunity, the various academic buildings and departments. Work at the Academy is still being carried on in a mixture of old and new. Some departments are housed in their regular quarters, others are still in the temporary wooden structures erected to bridge over the period between the destruction of the old Naval Academy and the completion of the new. Bancroft Hall, the magnificent midshipmen's quarters, is practically completed and the brigade of midshipmen has been housed in it for some time. The seamanship building has been completed for several years. The armory is also finished and affords a most commodious building for the different practical exercises. The Department of Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture has for over a year been quartered in the splendidly equipped Marine Engineering Building. The Departments of Mathematics, Mechanics, English and Modern Languages are in temporary wooden structures and the old physical and chemical laboratories are still in use. All of these departments will be housed in the academic building, the second largest of the Academy group, which will be near enough to completion this summer to allow its partial occupancy at least.

Infantry drill in closed order tactics began the second day's exercises, on Tuesday, and was, as usual, one of the most attractive features of the week's program. An innovation was the fact that the midshipmen were attired in their blue service uniforms, while the band was in white canvas. Usually the midshipmen are dressed in uniforms of the latter material while the band is resplendent in its light blue trousers and scarlet jackets. The brigade was commanded by Lieut. Comdr. John A. Hoogerwerf, and the battalions by Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Reid and Lieut. A. Buchanan. The midshipmen officers in command were: Cadet Comdr. A. W. Frank and Cadet Lieut. Comdrs. P. G. Lauman and Richard Hill. The companies were commanded in order by Cadet Lieuts. R. T. Hanson, R. W. Mathewson, W. H. Lee, F. C. Starr, R. S. Crenshaw, H. C. Murfin, L. M. Stevens, W. V. Bradley, F. T. Cruise, E. F. Johnson, C. A. Dunn and J. W. W. Cummings. The first company carried the colors presented to them on Monday. Gov-

error Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey, reviewed the brigade. The exhibition of swordsmanship took place before the board Tuesday afternoon, under the direction of Prof. A. J. Corbesier, swordmaster, and his assistants, Messrs. George Heintz and George Heintz, jr. The grand salute and assault were participated in by Midshipmen D. C. Dichman, captain of the fencing team; H. DeF. Burdick, C. O. Bassett, C. L. Wright, E. S. R. Brandt, R. S. Crenshaw, D. E. Cummings, R. LeC. Stover, D. A. Scott, C. L. Lothrop, jr., W. Smith, C. C. Ross, C. R. Clark and E. W. Tod. The 7th, 8th and 9th Companies gave a graceful exhibition of physical drill without arms, and bouts with duelling swords were given by Midshipmen G. C. Dichman, H. DeF. Burdick, C. O. Ross, R. S. Crenshaw, C. O. Bassett, Walter Smith and D. E. Cummings. The next event was a saber drill by the 10th, 11th and 12th Companies, followed by assaults in which Midshipmen R. S. Crenshaw, H. H. Utley, G. C. Dichman, J. E. Isoman, D. E. Cummings and R. McC. Beandfield were the contestants. A smallsword drill followed, in which the 4th, 5th and 6th Companies participated, and Midshipmen G. C. Dichman, H. DeF. Burdick, R. S. Crenshaw, R. LeC. Stover, Walter Smith and E. S. R. Brandt were the contestants in assaults. A physical and bayonet drill was given by the 1st, 2d and 3d Companies, and the program closed with a vigorous cane drill and assault in which Midshipmen G. C. Dichman, C. R. Clark, R. LeC. Stover, D. DeF. Burdick, C. C. Ross, R. S. Crenshaw, D. E. Cummings, Walter Smith, C. O. Bassett and C. L. Wright figured.

Midshipman Archibald H. Douglas, of the third class, has been granted sick leave until July 16. He broke his leg in a football game during the season of 1904, and although the fracture mended perfectly, there resulted a serious wound, never properly healed, thought to be due to the chafing of the splints. It is likely that an operation of skin grafting will be performed while he is at his home. Douglas is president of his class at the Naval Academy.

For excellence in athletics during the year, Midshipman Ralph C. Needham, of Monson, Mass., received the sword, conferred annually by the Navy Athletic Association. Needham has pitched on the Academy baseball team for three seasons and has succeeded in winning a large majority of the games in which he played.

Herbert W. Underwood, of Kansas City, Mo., and John S. Peoples, Detroit, Mich., have been admitted as midshipmen. Midshipman James William McDonald, of the third class, has forwarded his resignation, to take effect June 14.

At College avenue Baptist church here, the Rev. Thomas P. Holloway at the morning service Sunday preached a special sermon to the Baptist midshipmen before their departure on the cruise.

The following midshipmen have obtained a "star" grade in the second or senior class (the first having graduated in February): 1, Gardner L. Caskey; 2, Philip G. Lauman; 3, John B. Rhodes; 4, George H. Bowdye; 5, Albert C. Read; 6, Richard Hill; 7, Garrett L. Schuyler; 8, James T. Cruse; 9, Felix E. Gross; 10, Willis W. Bradley, jr.; 11, Carter L. Wright; 12, Arthur W. Frank; 13, Ralph T. Hanson.

Third class: 1, Jerome C. Hunsaker; 2, Edmund R. Norton; 3, Andrew W. Carmichael.

Fourth class: 1, Theodore S. Wilkinson; 2, James Dayton, jr.; 3, Luther Welch; 4, Ralph D. Weyerbacher.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 8, 1906.

On Thursday evening last Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman, of the Perry, entertained at a dinner aboard ship, and a very pleasant little affair it was. The cabin was decorated in pink roses. Covers were laid for Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans, Mrs. William Lewis, of Honolulu, Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson and Ensign Berthoff. The hop which was to have been given on Friday evening by the officers of the Bachelors' Mess and the bachelors of the Independence did not come off, but the officers instead gave a small dinner at which a few of the young ladies of the yard were guests. Among those who attended was Miss Mary Marriner, of San Francisco, who returned to her home on the Saturday following, after being the guest of Miss Curtis Brooks.

Capt. Richard M. Cutts, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Cutts and their small son arrived at the yard last week and are now the guests of the former's mother. Captain Cutts has been on duty at Olongapo, P.I., since October, 1903, and Mrs. Cutts joined him there some two years ago. They expect shortly to move into quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Lee B. Purcell, now vacant on account of the latter going East, called there by the serious illness of her mother. On Saturday evening Comdr. and Mrs. Charles F. Pond entertained at a large dinner. The dining table presented a charming appearance, with its centerpiece of pink, red and white carnations, mingled with asparagus ferns. Those invited were Med. Dir. and Mrs. M. H. Simons, Surg. and Mrs. C. P. Kindelberger, Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Miss Clotilde Williams, Miss Elizabeth Pond, Capt. DeWitt Coffman, Lieut. Comdr. C. Leonard, Lieut. F. N. Freeman and Ensign John E. Pond.

Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, jr., and her small son, Arthur MacArthur, third, left on June 4 for Seattle, to sail at once for Yokohama to rejoin Lieut. MacArthur, who is attached to the Ohio. Mrs. MacArthur returned from the Orient three months ago, intending to visit her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla, for only one month. Her stay lengthened out, however, as the decision of the President regarding submarine service being counted as sea duty makes Lieut. MacArthur eligible for a shore assignment, as he has performed over three years' submarine work. It seemed probable that he would be ordered home at any time and Mrs. MacArthur accordingly delayed her return to the Orient. She has now decided to again journey to the Far East, even though she might have to turn back as soon as she arrived there. Miss Lillie McCalla left on Tuesday for the McCalla home in Santa Barbara. Miss Bergen, a sister-in-law of Lieut. John H. White, U.S.M.C., spent Wednesday at Mare Island, the luncheon guest of friends at the marine officers' mess. Miss Bergen was accompanied by Mrs. M. H. Weed, at whose home in San Francisco began the romance immediately after the earthquake which resulted in the marriage there on Saturday last of Miss Elizabeth Bergen and Lieut. White, of this yard.

Mrs. John F. Parker has moved to Vallejo, where she is occupying apartments at the New Bernard. Paymr. Jonathan Brooks and family have moved into the quarters formerly occupied by the Parkers. Surg. and Mrs. Charles Kindelberger are to sail shortly for the Orient. The orders to the Orient are very pleasing to Mrs. Kindelberger, for although she has been abroad several times and also to Central and South America, this will be her first visit to the Philippines. Surg. Ammen Farenholt, who is to relieve Surg. Kindelberger, is well known here. His father, Rear Admiral Oscar W. Farenholt, retired, has made San Francisco his home for some time. Surgeon Farenholt reported here this morning.

Miss Mary Marriner came up to the navy yard town on Wednesday last and is spending a few days as the guest of Mrs. John F. Marshall, jr. Mrs. Marshall and her sister, Miss Grandy, expect to leave on Saturday for the north, as the Paul Jones, under Lieutenant Marshall, will leave within a day or two for Portland, to join the Chicago and Princeton for the summer cruise. Ensign Caspar Goodrich has been at the yard for the past few days for examination for promotion. Ensign Wallace Berthoff, of the Perry, is also standing his examination. Paymr. George M. Lukesh has reported as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Mrs. Charles F. Pond entertained the ladies' bridge club of the yard on Thursday, when a delightful afternoon was passed by the members and a number of other ladies of the station invited for a game of seven handed euchre. Those who enjoyed the affair were Mrs. E. B. Underwood, Mrs. H. C. Gearing, Mrs. S. L. Graham, Mrs. G. B. Ransom, Mrs. C. P. Kindelberger, Mrs. J. S. Carpenter, Mrs. Frank Anderson, Mrs. F. H. Holmes, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, jr., Mrs. Jonathan Brooks, Mrs. Cutts, sr., Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. Alexander McCrackin, Mrs. M. H. Simons, Miss Anne Gray, Mrs. Brice and Mrs. G. B. Harber. Capt. F. H. Holmes and Civil Eng. H. H.

Rousseau returned the first of the week from a few days' fishing trip in Lake County. Miss Lucy Gwin Coleman and Miss Sophie Coleman, who have been the guests of Mrs. Alexander McCrackin, have returned to their home in San Francisco.

This month will witness a number of changes in the personnel of Mare Island officers. The arrival of Surgeon Ammen Farenholt marked the first. On the fifteenth Med. Dir. Remus C. Persons is expected to relieve Med. Dir. Manly H. Simons. On the eighteenth Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Ransom expect to leave for Barberton, Ohio. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence A. Carr relieves him as chief of the Department of Steam Engineering. Then, too, Rear Admiral McCalla will reach the retirement age on the 19th, but up to the present no one here has positive knowledge of the identity of the officer who will succeed him, although the rumors have been as numerous as they are varied.

The Preble is now in drydock, having taken the place of the Paul Jones, released on Wednesday. The Preble will come out of dock on the thirteenth, and on the following day, under command of Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez, will leave for California City to complete her target practice, and then return to the yard on the fifteenth. Commander Lopez and Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman, of the Perry, will exchange commands. The crews are also to be changed. The Preble is to take the Perry's place with the Pacific Squadron, and will leave Mare Island for Portland about the eighteenth. The Perry is being placed in ordinary at Mare Island principally on account of the unsafe condition of her boilers, which are badly in need of re-tubing. The Paul Jones will leave to rejoin the Pacific Squadron within the next few days and the collier Saturn is scheduled to leave tomorrow with coal and provisions for the ships now at Portland. The Boston will be the last of the vessels to rejoin the Chicago. June 17 is the date set for the completion of all work on her. The transport Lawton, Comdr. John F. Parker commanding, came up to the yard on Monday last to stay here till the 30th for repairs.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., June 14, 1906.

Governor Curtis Guild, Lieutenant Governor Draper, Secretary Olin, Rear Admiral George F. F. Wilde, U.S.N., and others of the Nautical Training School, went on a short cruise on the Enterprise yesterday and inspected her, also her crew. They started at 11:30 for a sail down the harbor, returning late in the afternoon. The Enterprise sails Saturday for her annual summer cruise, returning about Oct. 1.

There is a martial appearance at the navy yard to-day, occasioned by the U.S.M.C., which annually goes into camp on the parade ground and spends two weeks in the open, cooking all their meals. A large number visit the yard by day, some 5,000 being the average during the recent convention of the American Medical Convention and the Christian Scientists, the Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Wabash and Old Ironsides attracting most attention.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Samuel M. Mills, long time residents here, are at their summer home, Tarrytown-on-Hudson. Mrs. J. Russell Selfridge, widow of Admiral Selfridge, U.S.N., is at Magnolia for the summer and taking active part in social life. She is arranging a series of musicales, at one of which Mme. Schumann-Heineck will sing, before sailing for Bayreuth. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harlow, of the U.S.R.S. Wabash, gave a luncheon last Saturday for twelve guests, including officers of the ships in port.

The proposed purchase of land on Deer Island, Boston harbor, for Government use, has been held up, pending action by the Boston city council relative to the rights under the law; \$250,000 is the price offered, and Secretary Taft is unwilling to take chances in the matter until the city relinquishes its rights.

The 1st Brigade, M.V.M., is in camp at the old stamping ground—Framingham—with Brig. Gen. Embury Clark in command. Among visitors to accept invitations for "Governor's day," Friday, are Col. John M. K. Davis, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral Snow, U.S.N., who will be accompanied by officers and ladies.

Regret is felt over the retirement from active duty of Col. Thomas F. Edmonds, of the 1st Corps of Cadets, M.V.M., which he has commanded for thirty-six years. Ill health is the cause. Colonel Edmonds began his military career in 1861, and has ever been an enthusiast. In 1898 he was a member of the military advisory board for Governor Wolcott, and it is due to his energy and inspiration that the command owns its luxurious armory. Major Thomas Talbot is the logical successor.

Rear Admiral Cowles, U.S.N., has been a visitor at the Boston Navy Yard and inspected the chain cable shop, speaking enthusiastically about the present output. He was entertained by Rear Admiral Snow, Captain Everett, U.S.N., and Colonel Wood, U.S.M.C., and returned to Washington early in the week.

To-day is the sixty-ninth anniversary of the National Lancers of Boston. They had a parade this afternoon and a dinner in Faneuil Hall to-night. The command rendezvoused at the estate of Lieut. C. B. Appleton in Brookline, where a luncheon was served. State and city officials are special guests.

M. H. B.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., June 11, 1906.

Miss Jones, of San Antonio, Tex., who has been the guest of her friend Miss Carleton, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, Cavalry garrison, for several weeks, left on Monday afternoon for her home. Mrs. McNair gave a picnic party for Miss Jones on Sunday afternoon that was attended by a number of the young folks of the garrison.

Lieuts. P. D. Glassford, R. M. Danford, H.A. Meyer, jr., and Charles H. Scott were in Kansas City last week and witnessed the polo game between the teams of the Missouri Hunt and Polo Club and Junction City. The post team defeated the latter team one day last week by a score of 2 to 1-4.

Instructions for the coming summer encampment are arriving here. This garrison will be the last to be supplied with tentage, so in case there should be a shortage, the command could remain in the barracks and still participate in the daily maneuvers as the occasion demanded. As far as possible, Sibley tents, one to eight men, will be supplied, and there will be cots for every individual. Sibley stoves are also to be furnished for each tent while a mosquito bar will be provided for each man. Under these conditions life in camp will be relieved from much that is unpleasant and disagreeable. No ball cartridges, save the multiball cartridge, will be taken into camp, and that will only be used by men when on guard over prisoners.

The 16th Field Battery (siege), in command of Capt. J. P. Hains, which left Fort Leavenworth a week ago Saturday, arrived here Saturday afternoon and went into camp. The march proved a delightful one and the battery was accorded a welcome along the route. The inhabitants at Perry, Kas., gave the battery a "blow out" in return for the work of its men two years ago, when they saved a portion of the town from being consumed by fire.

The marksmen of the Kansas State troops have begun arriving from all parts of the State, to begin practice on the old post range tomorrow. Nearly one hundred officers and men are in camp. Brig. Gen. J. W. T. Hughes, Adjutant General of the State, is expected the first of the week.

This week promises to be a gay one for the garrison, as the nearby city is having a street carnival.

As the end of the post league season draws nearer, the interest in the outcome grows more intense and on days when the scheduled games are played the diamonds in both the Cavalry and Artillery posts are fringed by a howling and enthusiastic crowd of fans. The following is the standing of the league, won, lost and per cent.: 2d Cavalry, 5, 1, 83; 13 Cav., 4, 1, 80; 9th Cav. 5, 2, 63; 25 Cavalry, 5, 4, 56; 22d Battery, 3, 5, 38; 2d Battery, 3, 6, 33; 7th Battery, 2, 4, 33; 20th Battery, 2, 5, 29. The game between the Haskell Indians from Lawrence and the post team resulted in an easy victory for the latter, the post winning by a score of 8 to 1.

Prior, a southpaw, from Troop A, 13th Cav., was tried out and made good by a long way, striking out 19 men and giving but 2 hits. The game scheduled yesterday between the post team and the Wichita White Sox was cancelled for the reason that the visitors failed to put in appearance. There was one of the largest crowds of the season present and there was general dissatisfaction. When games are played with visiting teams the band is always in the grand stand and before and after the games enlivens the afternoon with gay music.

The amount to be expended on the National Range at this post, to enlarge it sufficiently to meet the demands of the National Shoots, which the War Department intends shall be held here, has been reduced from \$40,000 to \$25,000. As the money does not become available until the coming fiscal year, work will not be commenced for several months.

Lieut. John W. Wilen, 13th Cav., left on Saturday for Newark, N.J., and will be one of the ushers at the Cushman-Barker wedding there on Thursday. Lieut. F. M. Jones, 9th Cav., on leave for three months, is stopping with his family at Lindsborg, Kan. Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., left a few days ago for Fort Keogh, where he will be for the next three months in connection with the selection of the Cavalry team for the National Match at Segrist. Capt. Leon S. Roudiez, Q.M., relieved last week by Capt. Walter C. Whitman, leaves this week for his new post at Fort Assiniboine, and will take charge of the construction work at that post.

Major Granger Adams, Art. Corps, and Miss Louise Adams, his daughter, are stopping for the present at The Wellington, corner of Seventh avenue and Fifty-fifth street, New York city, while the major is on leave. Capt. George F. Hamilton, 9th Cav., and family are expected the latter part of the week from Washington, where they have been since last fall while Captain Hamilton was on duty at the Army War College.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., June 12, 1906.

Mrs. Morey entertained the ladies of the post last week in compliment to her sister, Miss Palm, of Texas. Bid-euchre was played at five tables, after which a delicious course luncheon was served. The decorations were daisies, and elegant prizes were awarded. Mrs. James Burroughs entertained the young ladies at the post with cards and luncheon last Thursday. Miss Elizabeth Morrison gave a bowling party for the twelve young ladies at the post before her departure for her home in Green Bay, Wis., last Saturday. After the bowling a most enjoyable luncheon was served at the home of Mrs. Ryan.

A reception was held Saturday afternoon at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Caldwell. Most of the officers and ladies were present and a number of friends from Chattanooga. The decorations used throughout the house were carnations and daisies. Capt. and Mrs. Caldwell were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Cusack, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Morey and Misses Vessels and Morrison. All present agreed in declaring the affair one of the most enjoyable of the year. Mrs. Caldwell, mother of Captain Caldwell, who has been spending the winter with Capt. and Mrs. Caldwell, departed for her home in Wisconsin this week. Mrs. James Burroughs entertained Mrs. and Miss McIntyre at luncheon Sunday. Miss Hornbrook, sister of Captain Hornbrook, who has been spending some weeks with her brother, left for her home in Indiana. Mrs. Burroughs expects to leave Monday for a few days' visit in Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. and Miss McIntyre, mother and sister of Lieut. Sam McIntyre, 4th Inf., who have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Ryan and their old home in Chattanooga, are now on their way to visit relatives in Illinois. Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, 12th Cav., paid a flying trip to Leavenworth during the week, and returned on Monday in company with his sister, Miss Dora, and his mother, who has been in delicate health for some time. The Chaplain says that Georgia is simply "not in it," as to present weather heat conditions with the Sunflower State. In fact, the density of the pine growth and the altitude of the Smoky Hill Mountains make this an ideal summer resort.

The troops and officers of the 12th are in glee over the announcement of the five hundred mile overland march to Knoxville, Tenn., and vicinity, beginning on or about July 15.

Many prognostications are heard hereabouts nowadays as to the probable outcome of the coming third attempt to go over Sherman's march to the sea, by the staff and student officers of the Cavalry and Infantry School, with headquarters at Leavenworth, Kas. It must be remembered, however, that Father Serman was an irreconcilable bachelor; not so the gallant student body. With the young ladies on their side it is to be hoped that no interstate unsolvable questions will arise over this third attempt to tread in old Tecumseh's footsteps.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 12, 1906.

A report of the graduating exercises will be found elsewhere. The events of Thursday, June 7, were a practice march in the hall, a boxing bout, an exhibition of military gymnastics by the fourth class, a faultless exhibition of military calisthenics by the entire corps, and a hop in the evening. The annual field day exercises followed on Friday, under the auspices of the Army Athletic Association.

The first in the order of events was the 100-yard dash, won by Hayes, P., of 1909, in 10 4-5 secs. 2. Mile race, won by Dailey, 30 yards in 4 min. 43 3-5 secs. 3. 220-yard dash, record by Hammond, S. S., '05, 22 2-5 secs.; broken by Hayes, P., '09, 22 1-5 secs. 4. Running broad jump, won by Beavers, '08, 21 ft. 3 ins. 5. Putting 16-lb. shot, won by Erwin, '08, 36 ft. 1 1-2 ins. 6. 440-yard race, won by Smith, R. H., '08, 52 1-2 secs.; Glover, '08, second. 7. Throwing 46-lb. hammer, won by Sturdevant, '08, 8. Running high jump, won by Beavers, '08, 5 ft. 5 ins. 9. Pole vault, Peck's (1901) record of 10 ft. 9 ins. broken by Sturdevant, '08, 10. 120-yard hurdle race, record Beavers, '08, 16 4-5 secs., broken by Beavers, '08. 11. Half mile race, won by Smith, R. H., '08. The class of 1906 did not compete. The points made by the other classes were: 1907, 133½; 1908, 151; 1909, 98½. The class colors are 1906, maroon; 1907, crimson; 1908, dark blue; 1909, old gold.

Lieutenant Glade was in command of the drill on target range in the afternoon at 4 p.m., when the first and third classes operated two Gatlings so successfully as to demolish the targets within range. Captain Marshall at the same hour showed the effective work possible with a Colt automatic mountain gun, the pack train and guns having been in charge of members of the first and second classes under Captain Marshall. The band gave a concert in the evening, at which the Mendelssohn wedding march, the Pilgrims' Chorus from Tannhauser and other beautiful selections were well rendered and thoroughly enjoyed. The ride in the hall by picked riders from the first class was the event of Saturday morning. Battalion drill by the corps of cadets on the grass plain occurred at the scheduled hour, 4 p.m. To witness the "last parade" was assembled a crowd of spectators which formed in a solid mass three deep almost the line of visitors' seats. The weather was absolutely perfect. As is usual on this occasion the commandant stood to receive the parade, replacing the officer in charge. Standing beside the commandant were Lieut. General Chaffee and his aides. The parade was formed for the last time as far as 1906 was concerned, the companies marching to their places to the time-honored march "The Dashing White Sergeant." The first class bear no muskets to this last parade, and when the line is properly dressed and formed, they step forward and stand, taking no part in the manual. They join the line of officers in the march to the front.

For a moment as the line halts and caps are doffed, they stand before the commandant to hear a few words of congratulation on their successful completion of the course, and of welcome to the Army. Then forming in line behind the commandant they watch their comrades march by. It is a time which is bright in prospect, but a little sad in retrospect. The prospect of the graduation hop leaves little time for sadness, however. The ball room was well filled, but not crowded on



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Monday evening. Gen. and Mrs. Mills received the guests. A reception was tendered the delegates to the general synod of the Reformed Church in America by Gen. and Mrs. Mills, assisted by Generals Porter, Chaffee and others, in Cullum Hall at noon on Saturday, June 9. Afterwards the visitors witnessed Saturday afternoon inspection and were shown through the various public buildings. On Sunday, at the close of the sermon, the graduates rose and stood while the chaplain addressed a few farewell words to them. At the Roman Catholic chapel special services were held at 11 o'clock, as the date was the sixtieth anniversary of the consecration of the chapel.

On Monday morning the battalion was drawn up in line to present arms to Lieut. General Corbin at the hour scheduled for the polo game. The salute, escort, etc., customary upon the arrival of the Lieutenant General, were not followed by the usual review, as the distinguished visitors waived that ceremony. The game was held on the grass plain, the contestants officers and cadets. The officers defeated the cadets by a heavy score. The players were among the most expert, Lieutenants Whitlock, Wesson and Morris having been among the number. The class of 1866 held a reunion and dinner on Saturday evening. Gen. Charles King and Abner H. Merrill, Cols. S. R. Jones and C. L. L. B. Davis and James B. Cole were among members present.

A tea was given by Mrs. Macdonald on Thursday afternoon, June 7. Mesdames Perley and Lissac aided the hostess in dispensing hospitality to the many guests. The alumni meeting was held on Monday. The attendance was small.

Camp J. M. Schofield was established at 10:30 a.m., June 12. Exit the graduates, enter the candidate, who has been reporting for examination.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 11, 1906.

Since the warm weather began Col. and Mrs. Ramsey D. Potts have been at home to their friends in the evening on Thursdays from eight until eleven. Music is furnished by the post band, and this style of entertainment is very much enjoyed. Miss Owen has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell for the past two weeks. Capt. and Mrs. George T. Bartlett returned Saturday after a brief visit to Boston, where they attended the graduation exercises of Mr. Terrell Bartlett at the Boston School of Technology.

On Wednesday evening Chaplain and Mrs. Charles S. Walkley entertained delightfully at dinner. The table was artistically decorated in spring flowers and ferns, and covers were laid for Major and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong and Capt. and Mrs. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox. Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton has as his guest his younger brother from Washington. On Friday evening there was a joyful meeting of the Carabao in the Fort Monroe Club rooms. All the officers of the post were invited to this celebration, and there was much music and merry-making. On Friday evening Mrs. Bailey, wife of Major Charles J. Bailey, entertained charmingly at bridge.

On Friday afternoon the officers of the Navy came over from the Norfolk yard and ships and played the officers of the Army on the parade ground. Many people from the navy yard and nearly the entire garrison turned out to witness the game which resulted in a victory for the Navy, the score being 8 to 4. After the game the visitors were entertained at the club. The players on the post team were: Stopford, p.; Jones, c.; Marshall, 1b.; Potts, 2b.; Dunwoody, s.; Herrick, 3b.; Totten, r.f.; Kelton, c.f.; and Duncan, l.f. On Saturday morning a game was played on the parade ground between the student officers and the officers of the post, ending in a victory for the post with a score of 11 to 0.

Mrs. Dwyer, wife of Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, returned to the post Sunday after a visit to relatives in Washington. Lieut. Edward N. Macon went up to Washington Friday night and returned Monday. Lieut. William H. Tobin spent several days of last week in Washington. The Reading Club met on Tuesday with Mrs. Hero, wife of Capt. Andrew Hero, jr. Mrs. Coleman, mother of Mrs. Carter, who is now the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, will leave Thursday for Spokane, Wash., where she will join her son, Lieut. Frederick Coleman, of the Infantry.

FORT NIOBRARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., June 11, 1906.

Capt. A. B. Shattuck and Capt. M. J. Lenihan returned from San Francisco on Wednesday. Lieutenant Higgins reported on Friday, after a leave spent in Philadelphia. Mrs. M. J. Lenihan and daughters have returned from Washington, D.C., where they spent the winter. Mrs. H. M. Powell has returned from Omaha after an extended visit.

All the civil service employees in the post have been transferred to other posts, in view of the abandonment of this place. Amos Randall goes to Fort Crook; Joseph Roth to Fort Thomas, Ky.; James Mangan to Fort Hancock, N.Y.; John Stedford to Porto Rico, and Mr. Grieshammer was offered the position as engineer at Fort Meade, but declined. Quincy Buck, one of the oldest and the most popular teamsters in the post, will try to get appointed care taker of the post.

Rifle practice is nearly at an end. The highest score made in the Marksmans' course was 419 points, by Lieut. West. Colonel Hoyt, Major Penrose and Capt. O'Neil have been sick for several days but the Colonel and Captain O'Neil have returned for duty and the Major will be well in a few days.

The Northern Nebraska members of the G.A.R. were in camp at Vincent's Grove, about a mile from the post, during the week. Tents were furnished by the post quartermaster and our band played daily. The G.A.R. members visited the post on Wednesday and parade followed by the "Butte" manual was given for them. On Thursday they visited the target range and on Friday men from the post gave exhibitions in wall scaling and equipment racing, with a ball game between the 1st and 3d Battalion teams. The 1st won with a score of 15 to 11. On Sunday Co. B defeated Co. K at baseball by a score of 9 to 8.

Lieut. and Mrs. Grier entertained the officers and ladies of the post at euchre Friday evening. The card tables were covered with white paper, upon which roses had been painted very artistically, the work of the hostess. The score cards were decorated with the hand painted roses, and wild roses were placed in profusion throughout the rooms. Mrs. Bugbee

received a beautiful bouquet of American beauties for the highest number of points. Miss MacDonald, of Valentine received the consolation prize. Mr. Bugbee received first prize for the men and Captain Lenihan the consolation. Mrs. Troup received the progressive prize. During the evening a dainty supper was served. Lieut. and Mrs. Harbold entertained at an anniversary dinner Sunday, the first anniversary of their wedding. Their guests were Dr. and Mrs. Ira Brown, Miss Florence Brown and Mr. Blyth. Miss Ednah MacDonald, of Valentine, Neb., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Grier Friday and Saturday of the week.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., June 9, 1906.

Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, and Col. Robert R. Stevens, paid an official visit the first of the week. Major J. M. T. Partello, accompanied by the officers of his staff, met the visitors on their arrival, and before they drove out to the post General McCaskey made a short call on Major T. H. Logan, U.S.A. (retired), who had an unfortunate fall last week which resulted in breaking his hip. General McCaskey complimented Major Partello, the post commander, on the improvement and general condition of the post, and said that there would be considerable work done and still further improvements made at once, as this post will be the headquarters of the 25th Infantry.

Miss Stella Bateman, daughter of Chaplain Bateman, U.S.A., who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frank Albright for several weeks, returned to her home at Fort Bayard, N.M., last week.

Mrs. J. M. T. Partello and Miss Partello expect to leave for the East very soon to spend the summer in New York.

Quite a change will be made in the garrison shortly by the advent of the headquarters of the regiment. A general turning out is expected along the officers' line and also considerable doubling up will have to be done to accommodate all of the officers and their families. General McCaskey gave permission for the old guard-house to be remodeled for the use of Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Mr. O'Hara, who are now occupying a captain's set. Much regret is expressed in El Paso that the new command will relieve Major Partello and transfer him to Fort Brown, for no commanding officer has ever been more popular with the citizens.

Mrs. Frederick Koyle and her children and Mrs. Frank Albright expect to leave for California the first of the week. Mrs. Koyle to join Doctor Koyle at Fort McDowell, and Mrs. Albright to attend the wedding of her sister, near San Francisco. Col. Robert R. Stevens was a guest at the reception given last week by "the Elks" in El Paso.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, June 12, 1906.

Gen. and Mrs. Corbin spent Saturday and Sunday on Governors Island, as guests of Gen. and Mrs. Grant, going on Monday to West Point. Among visitors this week have been General Loder, Col. and Mrs. Garlington and their son Creswell, who is about to enter the Military Academy; Cadets Weaver and Dickinson, U.S.M.A., and Mr. Frank Van Horne. Miss Walker and Miss Gorgas have returned from Pelham Manor and are visiting Mrs. E. S. Walker.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Adams have arrived and taken their quarters in the Brick Row. Mrs. Taylor Evans is visiting her father, Colonel Pullman. The Messrs. Walter and Beverly Dunn leave on Friday to enter the Military Academy.

Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, late Chaplain of Governors Island, has spent several days in New York, and has called upon his friends here, who are glad to see him in such vigorous health. Mr. Goodwin, who was retired in September, 1904, after 33 years of service, is living with his family in Glyndon, Maryland. Mrs. Hamilton Rowan and son, Hugh, left on Tuesday for her summer home, "Camp Bivouac," on Lake Placid. She was accompanied by Mrs. Edmund B. Smith and Miss Elsie Greer, who will make a month's visit.

Twenty clergymen, members of the Paterson Clerics Diocese, of Newark, were the guests of Chaplain Smith on Tuesday, and visited all the points of interest on the Island.

A number of improvements are in course of construction just now, among them being a wing for quarters No. 7, occupied by Major Weaver, and system of underground cables for the telephone service.

Lieut. J. W. Wilen, 13th Cav., was the guest on Wednesday of Captain Glasgow.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., June 10, 1906.

Lieut. Charles C. Allen was the guest Sunday of Capt. F. A. Wilcox. On Friday, June 8, Mrs. E. R. Stern entertained informally the ladies of the garrison, in honor of her sister, Miss Mary Castle, of St. Paul Minn. Capt. and Mrs. Erwin, Lieut. Stuart A. Howard and Co. L. 30th Inf. returned Tuesday from Fort D. A. Russell. Capt. Hansford L. Threlkeld left June 7 for Kentucky, where he will spend a month's leave. Capt. Ralph R. Stogdale and Lieut. Albin L. Clark spent the past week in Tekamah, Neb., in charge of the Omaha High School cadets at the annual camp. Mrs. Guy G. Palmer will leave the coming week, with her three daughters, for Illinois, where she will remain on a ranch during the summer, the guest of Captain Palmer's mother. Miss Mercedes L. Bell, of Omaha, has been the guest during the week of her aunt, Mrs. Pauline L. Murphy. Capt. William E. Welsh, who has been spending a month's leave in the East, has returned to the garrison. Mrs. Welsh will not return until later in the summer.

The 1st Battalion completed its season's target practice at the Marco Range the early part of the week and has returned to this post. The officers most successful at shooting were Capt. Hansford L. Threlkeld, Lieuts. Sheldon W. Anding, Jacob West and Charles Elliott, who qualified as expert riflemen, and Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, who qualified as sharpshooter. Lieutenant Anding left Tuesday for Fort Niagara, for duty in connection with the selection of the Army rifle team.

Mrs. Jacob Kullman, of Benicia, Cal., was the guest for a few days last week of her sister, Mrs. R. W. Johnson.

BORN.

McMULLEN.—At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., June 9, 1906, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, 15th U.S. Cav.

MORGAN.—At Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 25, 1906, to the wife of Capt. John M. Morgan, 12th U.S. Cav., a daughter, Anita, granddaughter of Col. Charles Keller.

SNYDER.—At Annapolis, Md., May 26, 1906, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Charles P. Snyder, U.S.N.

STEWART.—To the wife of Lieut. C. W. Stewart, 5th U. S. Cav., at Fort Wingate, N.M., June 5, 1906, a son.

SUMMERLIN.—At Washington, D.C., June 13, 1906, a son, to Mrs. G. T. Summerlin, wife of former Captain Summerlin, 4th U.S. Cav. The new arrival is a grandson of Gen. John A. Johnston.

MARRIED.

BUCHANAN.—BUTLER.—At Washington, D.C., June 9, 1906, Miss Lillie Butler, daughter of Brig. Gen. John G. Butler, U.S.A., retired, to Mr. Malcolm G. Buchanan.

COUGHLIN.—GARDNER.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., May 31, 1906, Miss Helen Woolfolk Gardner, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gardner, 2d U.S. Cav., to Lieut. Timothy M. Coughlin, 2d U.S. Cav.

CUSHMAN.—PARKER.—At Newark, N.J., June 14, 1906, Lieut. Guy Cushman, 11th U.S. Cav., and Miss Eleanor F. Parker.

ELLIS.—NALLE.—On Thursday, June 7, 1906, at Washington, D.C., Sadie Farish Nalle to 1st Lieut. Rowland Beverly Ellis, 14th U.S. Cav.

ESKRIDGE.—FULLER.—At Floral Park, Long Island, N.

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Y., June 7, 1906, Lieut. Oliver S. Eskridge, 27th U.S. Inf., and Miss May Fuller.

GUNNELL.—GRAHAM-TOLER.—At Gibraltar, Spain, April 4, 1906, Miss Muriel Alma Graham-Toler, to Asst. Paymr. John H. Gunnell, U.S.N.

HOVEY-KING.—MOON.—At Seattle, Wash., June 2, 1906, Paymr. Alvin Hovey-King, U.S.N., and Miss Lillian Moon, daughter of Major and Mrs. Henry B. Moon, 10th U.S. Inf.

HUNT.—CRONIN.—At Georgetown, D.C., June 6, 1906, Mr. R. C. D. Hunt, grandson of Brig. Gen. R. C. Drum, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Evelyn Cronin.

LANG.—TUTTLE.—At Highland Falls, N.Y., June 11, 1906, Mr. John G. Lang, of Baltimore, Md., and Miss Bessie Tuttle, daughter of Post Q.M. Sergt. Dwight Tuttle, U.S.A., retired.

MASON.—WARR.—At Kansas City, Mo., June 11, 1906, Miss Ethel Beatrice Warr, to Lieut. Roger O. Mason, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

RUGGLES.—PERKINS.—At Washington, D.C., June 12, 1906, Miss Mabel Perkins to Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, 15th U.S. Cav.

TARRANT.—GIBSON.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., June 13, 1906, Lieut. William T. Tarrant, U.S.N., and Miss Ruth Gibson, daughter of Rear Admiral William C. Gibson, U.S.N.

DIED.

ALDEN.—At Pasadena, Cal., June 9, 1906, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Alden, U.S.A., retired, in the seventieth year of his age.

BOLTON.—Near Davao, Island of Mindanao, P.I., June 6, 1906, 1st Lieut. Edward C. Bolton, 17th U.S. Inf.

HORRELL.—At New York city, June 5, 1906, Mrs. Josephine Horrell, mother of the widows of Major Samuel A. Foster and Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ada Slaker, wife of Major Adam Slaker, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Phillips, wife of Major John L. Phillips, Med. Dept., U. S.A.

BUCK.—At Fort McPherson, Ga., June 14, 1906, Mrs. Beaumont B. Buck, wife of Captain Buck, 16th U.S. Inf.

MCCLURE.—At Fort Monroe, Va., June 14, 1906, Lieut. John B. G. McClure, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

MOORE.—At the Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., June 9, 1906, Mary G. Moore, wife of Sergt. Major (S.G.) M. J. Moore, Art. Corps, U.S.A., daughter of Sergt. Major H. M. Denio, retired, and Mrs. Denio.

NICHOLS.—At Dorchester, Mass., June 5, 1906, Major Frederic C. Nichols, U.S.A., retired.

TRACY.—At Boston, Mass., June 11, 1906, Lieut. Comdr. Charles W. Tracy, U.S.N., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Adj. Gen. Henry Lawrence, of the Kentucky National Guard, was in Newport, Ky., recently arranging for the mustering of the Newport company, lately organized, which was to be mustered in some time this week. Great impetus has been given and manifested in Kentucky National Guard recently, and more enthusiasm felt than for many years. The Covington company has made application for permission to organize. The petition carried forty-five names, to be the members of the company. G. H. Marshall, physical director of the Y.M.C.A., will be captain. If permitted to organize, they will be mustered in within two weeks, and will attend the National Encampment at Indianapolis on Aug. 1.

Under the protection of the Norfolk and Portsmouth companies of the 71st Virginia National Guard, a negro charged with rape was saved from a lynching party and taken from Eastville to Norfolk, where he will be safe until arrangements can be made for his deportation to Maryland.

Judging from the result of the general target practice at Creedmoor by organizations of the New York National Guard, the splendid record of last year promises to be eclipsed this season. In the general practice, on which the State figure of merit is based, the 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th, 22d, 23d, 69th and 71st Regiments all show a gain in the number of marksmen qualified, as does also the 1st Signal Company, Squadrons A and C, and the 3d Battery. The largest gains are in the 9th, 69th, 8th and 22d Regiments. The 9th shows a gain of 105 marksmen over last year, the 69th, 103; the 8th, 99, and the 22d, 50. The only regiments that are behind their records of last year are the 12th, 14th and 47th. The following shows the number of qualifications in organizations in Manhattan and Brooklyn, on general practice days for this year and last:

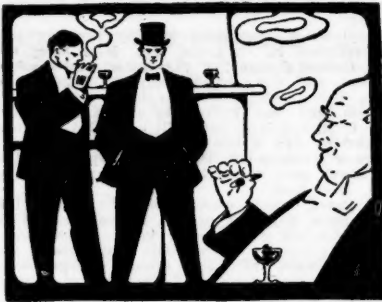
	1906.	1905.	Gain.	Loss.
1st Signal Company.....	72	65	12	0
2d Signal Company.....	61	69	0	8
Squadron A.....	241	228	13	0
Squadron C.....	160	136	24	0
1st Battery.....	56	60	0	4
2d Battery.....	52	53	0	1
3d Battery.....	83	71	12	0
7th Regiment.....	876	837	39	0
8th Regiment.....	488	389	99	0
9th Regiment.....	547	442	105	0
12th Regiment.....	601	612	0	11
13th Regiment.....	700	695	5	0
14th Regiment.....	411	460	0	49
23d Regiment.....	626	604	22	0
47th Regiment.....	373	416	0	43
69th Regiment.....	468	365	103	0
71st Regiment.....	584	564	20	0

The supplementary practice days to be held during the season will give each organization an opportunity to qualify additional marksmen.

By the generosity of Lieut. Thomas L. Reynolds, Battalion Q.M., on the staff of Colonel Duffy, of the 69th N.Y., a one-legged employee on the range at Creedmoor, who had to use a crutch, is now provided with an up-to-date artificial leg, and presents quite a swell appearance to what he did formerly. While the regiment was at the range a short time since, Lieutenant Reynolds observed the one-legged employee laboring along with the crutch, and learning that the man was in poor circumstances and a worthy employee, he drew a check for close on \$100 for an artificial leg.

The 2d Regiment of New York, composed of separate companies, and commanded by Col. James W. Lester, has been ordered to participate at the encampment established at Mt. Gretna, Pa. The command will arrive at Mt. Gretna early on the morning of Sunday, Sept. 2, and returning arrive at its home station Sunday, Sept. 9.

The National Guard of Nebraska will take part in the Army maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kas., the first part of August, and in preparation for this event it is suggested by Adjutant General Culver that company commanders should have frequent practice marches with advance and rear guards and outpost



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826; total, 1,148; total strength, 1,266. While there has been continued improvement, he says, in many organizations, some few have shown marked deterioration, as the result of which one band and four companies have been disbanded, while four other organizations have been placed on probation.

In referring to the standard of efficiency needed, General Foster says in part:

"It is not intended to keep the officers of the State military establishment under a continuous fire of criticism, which would only result in discouraging them, for it is realized that the military service which these gentlemen voluntarily perform makes heavy demands upon their time and means, and requires interest, enthusiasm and 'stick-to-itiveness' qualities which must be nursed by encouragement and appreciation. But it is assumed that, having adopted the military profession, every man will be imbued with the ambition and the desire to reach as high a degree of excellence as is possible to the citizen soldier. Therefore, it is necessary to establish or fix upon a standard, to the attainment of which those in the State's service should give their most conscientious endeavor. Naturally this standard will be the professional soldier and the National Guardsman of those States which admittedly have the most efficient militia forces; there can be no other, for common sense and reason indicate the necessity for making the Army of the United States a homogeneous body which, when all of its units are assembled, will be uniformly armed, organized and disciplined, and this is provided for by law. The first two requirements are comparatively easy of accomplishment, but the term 'discipline' comprehends every feature of administration and management—including drill and instruction. Of course it cannot be expected of the militiaman that he shall attain as full a knowledge of military matters and become in every way as proficient as does the 'Regular' who gives his entire time to it; but he can try to come as near to it as possible. In this connection it should be a matter of regret to every officer and soldier that conditions this year were such as to call forth some adverse comment and censure from the officers of the Regular Army who were present as inspectors and instructors at the encampments at Orlando and Lake City. While full credit is given by these officers for all of the good work done by the several organizations, two features of their reports have been given the most prominence by those who have reviewed them, namely, the statement of the instructor detailed for duty at the encampments to the effect that 'the trouble is too many inefficient officers,' and the other—that 'the criticism of the officer on duty with the organized militia of this State who says: 'Compliance with orders, however, seems to be one of the lessons yet to be learned by the Florida State troops.' These criticisms must be accepted as the judgment of trained military men, and steps be taken to correct the conditions referred to."

NEW ENGLAND RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Regulars and National Guardsmen will be interested to learn that Col. James G. White, president of the New England Military Rifle Association, has completed arrangements for the annual competition, which will take place at the Bay State range, opening on July 23, and continuing the following five days.

One of the important changes from last year will be the detail of officers and men of the Regular Service as range officers, markers and scorers. Lieut. Colonel Davis, U.S.A., commander of the Artillery district, in which the range is located, will, it is understood, be authorized by the War Department to make a detail of several officers and sixty men. They will go into camp at Wakefield during the tournament and perform the above duty.

This year a large number of valuable prizes have been donated, and the indications are that the meet will be even more successful than that of last year. Every State in New England will send a team to compete for the handsome trophy which was won by Massachusetts last season, Vermont having decided to send a team to Wakefield instead of to Sea Girt, to compete in the national match. This match will be shot on Thursday and Friday, July 26 and 27.

It is also possible that the executive officer of this match will be Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf., U.S.A., now stationed at Madison Barracks.

The 1st Corps of Cadets, M.V.M., will again offer a handsome prize for the company team match, and a second prize will be contributed by Co. D, Norway, M.N.G., Captain Nash commander. The same prizes will be offered in the Bancroft trophy match as last year, also in the Essex county match, the Hyden trophy match and the Governor Lane trophy. The latter has sent his check for \$50 for an additional money prize.

Among the new prize givers is Brig. General Tanner, of Rhode Island, who donates a handsome trophy for the individual squadded match. Major Edward Glines, of the General Staff, M.V.M., also gives a valuable prize, and Mr. Samuel Shuman a trophy and cash prizes.

The Old Guard of Massachusetts will give a handsome trophy for the champion of New England, open to teams from any military or other rifle organization in New England.

Six new re-entry matches will be scheduled for handsome trophies and cash prizes. Major John Curtin, of the General Staff, M.V.M., will donate a prize for the best shot at 1000 yards, and the Ideal Manufacturing Co. offer prizes for a regimental team match of five men. Major Doty, of the General Staff, will also give gold and silver medals for a rapid and time fire revolver match. A handsome prize is also given by the State of Connecticut for individual, squadded revolver match.

There will also be individual re-entry skirmish matches, and an opportunity will be given to each team to get in every morning a skirmish run.

The railroads have granted reduced rates to all militiamen intending to compete, and the new electric railroad that runs direct to the gates of the range is expected to be completed in a couple of weeks.

NEW JERSEY.

Under an act of the New Jersey Legislature, approved May 16, 1906, the term of enlistment for members of the National Guard is now three years, and members who enlisted previously for five years, can, if they so desire, take advantage of the new law, and have their enlistment credited accordingly. Regiments are now allowed new staff officers as follows: One commissary with rank of captain; one judge advocate with rank of captain; one paymaster with rank of captain, and one battalion Q.M. and C.S. with the rank of second lieutenant.

The 4th Regiment of Jersey City will encamp at Sea Girt from July 28 to Aug. 4.

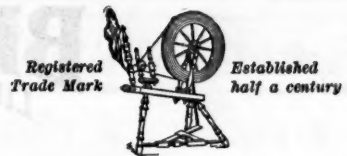
MASSACHUSETTS.

The 2d Regiment of Massachusetts, Col. F. E. Pierce, went into camp at South Framingham June 9, to remain until June 16. Major Rider, commanding the 3d Battalion, was desirous of making the trip with his battalion to the state camp 22 miles away overland. It was arranged that Co. C, of Worcester, Capt. Herbert H. Warren, and Co. K., of Springfield, Capt. David Turner, should make the march. Every officer and enlisted man who could get away from his employment three days before the regular date set for the encampment reported in heavy marching order at the armory on June 7. The infantrymen had a hard road, boiling sun and many other disagreeable features, but they did the work and gained some valuable experience. The only complaint received was that the second day's march was a little too long for inexperienced men.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

M. J. D. asks: Does a dishonorably discharged soldier lose his citizenship; if so, for how long and what steps must he take or rather can he take to vindicate himself? The man in



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question was dishonorably discharged ten years ago for disciplinary charges only and has served a six months' sentence. Answer: He loses his citizenship only if convicted of desertion. The above mentioned man has not lost his citizenship.

CONSTANT READER asks: What amount of double time he is allowed for the Spanish-American War, actual time in Cuba, or from departure from the U.S. until return to U.S., or from April 21, 1898, until protocol was signed, Aug. 17, 1898? Answer: Actual time served in Cuba. See Par. 133, Army Regulations.

J. H. M. asks: When is the next Cavalry regiment due to go to the Philippine Islands? When are the 12th and 15th Regiments due to go? Answer: These questions have not yet been taken up at the War Department.

X. Y. Z. asks: (1) What are the exact dates the 19th Infantry arrived and left Porto Rico? Answer: The 19th went to Porto Rico July 23, 1898, and returned June 5, 1899. (2) Does service in Alaska count double time now? Answer: Yes.

A. J. J. writes: In your issue of June 2, Page 1114, under the heading "Campaign Medals," you describe a medal for service in the Civil War. Will you please let me know who will be entitled to these medals, and to whom should application be made for one? Answer: Only such men who served in Civil War and were still in the Service Jan. 12, 1905.

PRIVATE asks: When will the 28th Infantry receive orders for sailing to the Philippine Islands, and how do we stand on the list? Answer: It is impossible to say when the 28th Infantry will go to the Philippines. There are five Infantry regiments due for Philippine service before the 28th.

A. K. Z. writes: Is there any order that first and second-class gunners of field batteries having the new 1902 model rapid fire gun will have to take another examination to retain pay as first or second-class gunners? I have passed the examination and am first-class gunner, and still have two years before my time expires as a first-class gunner, but I passed the examination on the guns of Model 1897, and I am greatly interested to find out if I will have to pass another examination with these new guns to retain pay as first-class gunner. Answer: No, you will not have to take another examination.

ISOLATION asks: What is the tour of duty for troops at Fort Assiniboine, Mont.? Do they have to stay there till their turn for Philippine service comes again? Answer: The tour of duty at Fort Assiniboine is like tours at any other posts in the United States. Its length depends upon the pleasure of the War Department and is not covered by any set rule.

TIN CUP asks: To whom am I to apply for a position on "Jamestown Exposition" guard? Answer: Apply to Capt. Henry Carpenter, U.S. Marine Corps, who has been given command of the guard at Jamestown, Va.

J. F. C. asks: Some time ago you published an article stating that the General Staff had issued orders to amend Par. 477 of the Infantry Drill Regulations, so as to have the adjutant's call sounded at regimental formation instead of "to the color." Will you kindly advise me as to when that order becomes effective, as I noticed at the Madison Square Garden Military Tournament that the band sounded to the color, at the formation for review. Answer: This matter has never been finally decided.

READER.—Write to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., as to the enlisted man you want information about, stating your reason for wanting the same.

R. C. W. asks: (1) Are enlistments on Sunday prohibited? Answer: No. Enlistments on Sunday are legal. (2) May enlistments for the colored infantry and cavalry be made of men who have not had previous service? Answer: Yes.

A. W. R.—Apply to the secretary of the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., as to public lands to be opened for settlement.

SKIRMISHER, Corps of Engineers.—Your question is answered by the following: In making skirmish runs as prescribed in Par. 6, G.O. No. 44, W.D., March 1, 1906, the blanket roll will not be removed from the person, but such assistance in firing as may be obtained from the roll without removing it from the person or violating prescribed rules is permissible. The individual trenching tool will not be carried in skirmish firing during the current target years.—(Decision Acting Secretary of War, April 30, 1906.)

M. L. W. asks: When the 6th and 21st Regiments of Infantry left the United States for the Philippine Islands. Answer: 6th Infantry in March, 1905, and 21st Infantry in February, 1905.

duty. "With a little effort," he says, "an invitation can be secured from some adjoining town to visit it and give exhibition drills, for which in turn the citizens will generally be pleased to furnish lunch. In order to secure credit from the War Department, practice marches must be ten miles; five miles going and five returning would answer the purpose."

The annual camp of instruction of the National Guard of Delaware for the year 1906, will be held on the "Morrow Farm," near Newark, July 21 to 28.

The Naval Militia of New York mentioned below are designated to perform a tour of duty on vessels of the United States Navy, to be assigned for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy: 1st and 2d Battalions and 2d Separate Division, Naval Militia.

Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, announces that as a mark of special distinction, and in recognition of military zeal and merit, there will hereafter be awarded to every officer and enlisted man who has served honorably in the Florida State Troops for a continuous period of fifteen years, a bronze medal, to be known as "The Fifteen Year Service Medal," which shall be worn upon all official occasions, and, in the discretion of its owner, upon appropriate social occasions. A board is appointed as follows, to be known as the Florida Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice: Major Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, Gen. Staff; Brig. Gen. John W. Sackett, 1st Brigade; Col. Samuel F. Shaylor and Col. Robert P. Carleton, Gen. Staff; Col. John S. Maxwell, 1st Inf., and Lieut. Col. Charles M. Bingham, jr., 2d Inf. It will be the duty of this board to formulate and recommend plans for improving the efficiency in marksmanship of the members of the Florida State troops.

In response to a request from the sheriff, Ohio State troops were ordered to Steubenville on June 5 to preserve order in the mining district there. There were two companies of the 8th and seven of the 4th Regiments present for duty.

The entire Michigan National Guard will camp at Indianapolis, Ind., for a period of nine days, movement to commence Sunday, Aug. 5, 1906. The annual cruise of the State Naval Brigade is ordered to begin Friday, Aug. 3, 1906.

Ex-Capt. P. W. Maguire, who first served in the 7th N.Y. as a private and later went to the 69th as a lieutenant, has accepted the tender of a nomination for the captaincy of Co. E, of the 47th Regiment. He was a lieutenant in the 69th Regiment, and served in that capacity until the beginning of hostilities between the United States and Spain, when he was mustered into the United States Service with the 201st Regiment as a captain.

A provisional company of the 22d N.Y. acted as escort to the Society of the Sons of the Revolution at Morris Heights June 2, at the unveiling of a tablet at the New York University. Capt. A. H. Dyett was in command of the company.

NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

The 9th Regiment, under Col. W. F. Morris, which returned home from a week's tour at camp near Peekskill, on June 9, received high praise from Major General Roe, Capt. H. G. Lyon, U.S.A., and other officials on duty there. The hard and earnest work of its officers and men, and its proficiency in drill work were declared to be of the highest order.

On one occasion the long roll was sounded a little after 2 a.m., and the men were out and dressed and posted at various stations in nine minutes.

Squadron A, which was on duty with the regiment, also received high praise for its work.

Captain Lyon, who represents the War Department, has proved a very popular officer, and his daily schools for officers and his instruction in the manual of the sword have proved very beneficial.

This order has been issued to the troops in camp: "Schools of instruction will be held in camp as follows: By the lieutenant colonel for the guard that is on duty, except the relief on post, at 2 p.m. each day. The attendance of the officer of the day and officers of the guard is compulsory. By Captain Lyon at 1 p.m. each day, when the work of the preceding twenty-four hours will be commented upon and errors noted, and the work of the succeeding twenty-four hours outlined. The attendance of all officers is compulsory. Infantry drills—Permanent squads should be formed of those going to camp for the purpose of discipline, control and imparting instruction. Errors in drill must be corrected on the field as they occur. Drills must be varied, and time must not be wasted on simple movements, repetition or marching long distances before executing new movements. Movements need not necessarily be taken up in the order in which they are given in the drill book, and may be executed from either flank when permissible. Commanding officers should have a well defined plan of drill prepared in advance." The general provisions regarding the Infantry drills and schools apply also to the Cavalry.

FLORIDA.

Adjutant Gen. J. C. R. Foster, of Florida, in his annual report for 1905, which is an interesting document of 283 pages, states that the organized militia of this State now consists of one brigade, composed of two regiments of Infantry—one of ten and the other of eleven companies, one battery of Field Artillery and the Hospital Corps. The annual return of militia shows the following to be the strength: Commissioned officers—Personal staff of commander-in-chief, 10; general staff, including medical department, 17; line, 91; total, 118. Enlisted men—Non-commissioned officers, 249; musicians, 76; privates,



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FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., June 11, 1906.

Lieut. F. A. Ruggles, accompanied by Lieut. V. S. Foster, who is to be his best man, left Friday for Washington, where he is to marry Miss Mabel Perkins at high noon on Tuesday at St. John's Episcopal church. Capt. Warren Dean entertained a small party at an informal Sunday supper at his quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Pickel, Lieut. and Mrs. Mowry, Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Miss Brennan and Lieutenant Russell being present. Mrs. Joseph T. Clarke was at home last Thursday to a number of ladies, and bridge was played. Mrs. W. M. Wallace won the prize, a dainty water color, and Mrs. Bradford, of Burlington received the consolation prize, a vinaigrette. Those participating were Miss Hardie, Miss Thomas, Miss Brander, Miss Dolan, Mrs. Bradford and Mesdames Wallace, Drake, Brander, McCloskey, Walker, Eltinge, Barnhardt and Bowman. Quite a number of visitors are now in the post: Mrs. Drake with her sister, Mrs. Wallace; Mrs. Gilbert with her granddaughter, Mrs. Holliday; Miss Broeffle and small niece and Miss McGinnis, of St. Louis, with Mrs. Barriger; Miss Thomas, of New York, with Miss Hardie, and Mrs. Longbotham, of Chester, Pa., with Mrs. Mowry. Lieut. A. N. Pickel has been on sick report several days, having severely sprained his knee. Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger gave a chafing dish party to meet Miss McGinnis on Monday last.

Major Wilber E. Wilder, Capt. M. M. McNamee and Lieut. S. Van Leer are busy with plans for improving and extending the present target range. The 3d Squadron is now at record work with the new gun, and making very good scores. There is some talk of a squadron of the 15th Cavalry being in camp at Plattsburg this summer, while the others are at Mt. Gretna, as dissatisfaction has been expressed because this section of the country is to be left without Regulars.

Lieut. Victor S. Foster gave a riding party and fish dinner at Dorn's last Wednesday, entertaining Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger, Miss McGinnis and Dr. Fred Macy. Capt. and Mrs. Eltinge are spending a few days at Troy, where a brother is to graduate. The cadets from Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., under instruction and command of Major Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf., were expected to camp here yesterday, on their usual yearly march. The bad weather stopped them at Richmond, where they turned back, sending word here of their disappointment.

Barnum and Bailey's circus created the usual enthusiasm Friday, a number of parties being organized in consequence. Little Berenice Smith gave a circus party to six of her little friends, Dorothy Walker, Teddy McCloskey, Alfred and Roland McNamee and Marguerite Briand. In the evening several parties also went down and many of those returned to a Welsh rarebit at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Barriger.

Capt. and Mrs. McNamee invited a number of the dancers at the Saturday hop, over to their quarters for supper. Quite a few people from Burlington were present, and a specially enjoyable hop was the consequence. Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger gave a dinner party preceding the hop, covers being laid for eight; Miss Broeffle, Miss McGinnis, Lieutenants McKell and Russell, and Capt. and Mrs. Woodbury, from Burlington. Lieut. and Mrs. Mowry went down to Ticonderoga, by boat, Saturday to meet Mrs. Longbotham, of Chester, Pa., who is Lieutenant Mowry's sister. She has her small daughter and niece with her and will remain several weeks.

Everyone is congratulating Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen upon the arrival, on Saturday, of a fine son and heir. Mrs. Chittenden, of Burlington, and her son visited in the post Saturday and attended the hop. Lieut. Robert F. Tate has taken a set of quarters and has his mother and sister now with him.

The 15th Cavalry is quite proud of the number of enlisted men recently appointed to take the final examinations for commissions at Leavenworth. Great appreciation is due the in-

terest taken by Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, who, during the winter, held a class nightly and helped the young men with their studies. Those who go are Squadron Sergt. Major Henry W. Baird, Corp. Verne R. Bell, Troop G; Q.M. Sergt. Bruce W. Burch, Troop E; Corp. Leroy Collins, Troop K; Corp. Edgar L. Field, Troop E; 1st Sergt. Granville Swope, Troop H; Sergt. Edgar M. Whiting, Troop H.

The last baseball game of interest was that yesterday between K troop, 15th Cav., and the 23d Battery. As the battery has so far won all the honors, K troop feels quite proud that the score was only 4 to 0 against them, two of the runs being made really on errors.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., June 11, 1906.

Mr. George Boughton, son of Major and Mrs. Boughton, who has been attending Wentworth Military Academy, has returned for the summer vacation. Mrs. J. D. Robertson, of Kansas City, was the guest Tuesday of her daughter, Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill.

Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, and twenty-eight enlisted men returned Tuesday from San Francisco, where they have been for the past five weeks, stringing telephone and telegraph wires.

An operation was performed this week on Lieut. C. B. Crusan at the hospital. One of his legs was broken by a horse falling with him recently, and it was found necessary to reset the break. Capt. I. J. Carr, 28th Inf., was bitten by a dog Tuesday. His wound was not serious.

Capt. H. E. Ely will leave shortly for a three months' tour abroad. Lieut. Casper Cole, 9th Cav., left Monday for Fort Keogh, after a short visit here. He is now stationed at Jefferson Barracks.

Surg. Charles A. T. Loundes, U.S. Navy, arrived Monday from Annapolis, Md., to join Mrs. Loundes and son on a visit to ex-Senator Lucien Baker. Mrs. Loundes was the guest of honor at the Young Matrons' Bridge Club, which was entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. Elliott Marshall. Brig. Gen. J. M. J. Sanno, retired, who arrived in the city yesterday from Fort Leavenworth, spent the day in meeting a large number of old friends, and will leave soon to visit his son, at the latter's ranch in southeastern Chouteau county. General Sanno is no stranger in Montana. At Fort Shaw in 1870 to 1878, as a lieutenant, he had charge of the engineering work that resulted in the construction of the irrigation ditches, and made possible the growing of the big trees that now surround the campus at the school, formerly the parade ground. About eleven years ago he had the task of rounding up the Crees in northern Montana. Gen. and Mrs. Sanno have been here during the past winter, the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Harris Pendleton, jr.

In one of the best games of the season, a ten inning affair, the Co. E, 18th Inf., baseball team defeated the 29th Battery team, Sunday afternoon, by a score of 5 to 4. The Co. C, 18th Inf., team defeated the Co. G team Monday by a score of 4 to 3.

Chaplain and Mrs. Silver entertained Monday evening for their guest, Mrs. Hill. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Saltzman, Capt. and Mrs. Woodruff, Miss Anderson, Miss Drake, Captain Sheldon, Lieutenants Sharp, Patterson, Joyce, Kingman and Hughes. Mrs. E. D. Lytle and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, jr., chaperoned the following at a riding party Tuesday evening: Miss Bolen Saunders, of Kansas City; Miss Moore, of La Mar, Iowa; Miss Baker, of Chicago, and Captain H. O. Williams, Parker, Shaw and King.

Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, of 12th Cav., is here from Fort Oglethorpe, the guest of his mother, Mrs. Margaret O'Keefe, of Osage street. On his return he will be accompanied by his

mother and Miss Dora O'Keefe, who will remain for some time as his guests.

Mrs. W. H. Gordon returned Monday from an extended visit with relatives in St. Louis, Mo. Miss Mary Godfrey, daughter of Colonel Godfrey, of Fort Riley, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Walsh, returned Wednesday to her home. Mrs. Beach entertained four tables of bridge Thursday afternoon, and Mrs. Butts also entertained with bridge Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Case will be settled in a few days at their quarters, 148 S. Grant avenue. Mrs. Booker, sister of Mrs. Frank Lawton, left Tuesday for Spokane. Chaplain and Mrs. Silver gave a porch party Saturday evening for their guest, Miss Hall.

General Bates, past commander of M.O.L.L.U.S. of Missouri; Captain Raymond, present commander, and Captain Hodges, recorder, all of St. Louis, were visitors here Saturday. They were met by Colonel Hall, Major Swift, Captains Eames and Normoyle, and driven through the garrison, after which they had refreshments at the quarters of Major Swift. The guests left on an evening train for Kansas City, where the annual banquet of the Missouri Commandery was held. Lieut. Arthur Williams, E.C., left Thursday for Cincinnati. Lieut. T. J. Dillon, C.E., left Monday for Fort Keogh.

The Army Co-operative Fire Association gained twenty-four new members last month. Captain Davis, secretary, who is in Basin, N.Y., will return the latter part of the month.

Miss Fair, of Fort Riley, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Eben Swift. Miss Helen Hall, of Keatsville, Mo., is the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Silver. Mrs. George Young was hostess at a bridge party Wednesday, where she entertained sixteen guests. The prizes were awarded to Mrs. Eben Swift, Mrs. Frank Lawton and Mrs. Paulding. Mrs. Daniel Boughton chaperoned a tally-ho party Wednesday afternoon for her niece, Miss Switzer, of Omaha. The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. H. Rubottom, Captain Sheldon and Lieutenant Sharpe.

Mrs. Paul Beck left Friday night for Lincoln, Neb., to attend the graduating exercises of the University of Nebraska, where a cousin is a member of the class. Capt. and Mrs. Sievert and little daughter will spend July and August on their ranch in Wyoming. Miss Marie Dodsworth will accompany her sister, Mrs. Henry Stahl, to Manila next month. Mrs. Stahl will join her husband, who is now in the Islands.

The 29th Battery baseball team defeated Co. L, 18th Inf., team Thursday afternoon by a score of 8 to 2.

Mrs. Axton and daughter will leave the latter part of the week for Salt Lake City, to remain during the summer. Mrs. Sievert attended a luncheon given by Mrs. D. R. Anthony, of the city, Wednesday. Mrs. R. R. Wood and daughter left Tuesday for Utica, N.Y.

The tennis tournament in singles was begun last Saturday. In the semi-finals Lieutenant Dillingham defeated Lieutenant Haskell and Captain Sheldon defeated Captain Ely. This leaves Lieutenant Dillingham and Lieutenant Sheldon to fight it out for high honors. In the doubles played during the week, in the semi-finals, Sheldon and Potts defeated Dillingham and Beck; Ely and Coburn defeated Tibbitts and Fair. The finals in this event will be played shortly. The tournament committee consists of Captain Sheldon and Lieutenants Hughes and Beck. Captain Ely is on the handicap committee.

The Co. L, 18th Inf., baseball team defeated the Co. K team Wednesday afternoon by a score of 14 to 4.

Miss Virginia Keith, of Kansas City, will be the guest of Mrs. T. A. Baldwin this week. Miss Keith sails for Europe the last of the month. Captain Steele and wife left for South Dakota Thursday afternoon. Mrs. T. A. Baldwin was the hostess Tuesday at a luncheon, followed by bridge and 500. Capt. and Mrs. Oren B. Meyer and children have gone to Yosemite Park, to remain several months. Captain Grote, 18th Inf., has been operated upon for appendicitis and is rapidly improving. Lieut. George R. Armstrong is visiting at the garrison.

Lieut. Mould, who has just been retired, will accept the position as purser on one of the boats of the Northern Steamship Company. Miss Caroline Jameson, of Baltimore, Md., will come this week to visit her sister, Mrs. Gunster. Miss Fair, Miss Winifred Ervin, Captain Parker and Lieutenant Fitch attended the Nat Goodwin performance at the Willis Hotel in Kansas City Saturday. Quite a number of the younger set enjoyed a hop at Pope Hall Saturday evening.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, June 9, 1906.

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin has spent the past two days at the post on a tour of inspection. In an interview for publication given during his stay in the city General Baldwin commended Douglas highly as a military post and expressed the view that additional troops would be stationed there on the return of certain regiments from the Philippines. He also expressed regret at his approaching retirement, which takes place the last of this month. General Baldwin left Friday evening for Denver.

Mrs. Edward F. Pendleton entertained at a bridge tea on Thursday, June 7, sixteen of her friends being present. Prizes were given to the winner at each table, those being Miss Katherine Judge, Mrs. Allen M. Smith, Mrs. George P. Holman and Mrs. Alpha T. Easton. The other guests were Mrs. J. Milton Thompson, Mrs. Mary Judge, Mrs. T. G. Webber, Mrs. George M. Downey, Mrs. Benjamin C. Lockwood, Mrs. Brian H. Wells, Mrs. H. R. Perry, Mrs. William H. Point, Mrs. Hector D. Lane, Mrs. E. O. Saunders, Miss Tower and Miss LeFavor. Mrs. Allen entertained at a luncheon Wednesday, June 6, her guests numbering twelve. Pink roses were used in the decoration of the rooms and the guests were Mrs. Benjamin C. Lockwood, Mrs. Edward P. Pendleton, of the garrison; Mrs. Hector D. Lane, Mrs. Tower, Mrs. Henry La Motte, Mrs. R. C. Woodruff, Miss Blanche Kimball, Mrs. William McGrath, Mrs. J. E. Galigher, Mrs. Hoyt Sherman and Mrs. M. S. Woodward, of Salt Lake.

Cards have been received here by friends for the marriage of Miss Bertha Parsons, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Elias Howard Parsons, to Harry Lyman Hibbard. The marriage will take place Thursday, June 28, in the chapel at the National Soldiers' Home, near Los Angeles, Cal. The Parsons were formerly residents of Salt Lake and have many friends here, both in Army and civil life.

Lieut. William H. Point inspected the summer camp of the Salt Lake High School Cadets at Lagoon, just north of Salt Lake, on June 8. The camp was found to be in splendid condition and Lieutenant Point complimented the boys on their drill and their appearance. The camp is named Camp Ford Fisher after one of the high school boys killed in the Spanish American War.

Lieut. and Mrs. Royden E. Beebe, of Douglas, are at Alpine, in southern Texas, where Lieutenant Beebe has a force of about twenty-five men surveying a road through the mountains. They will be absent through the greater part of the summer. Miss Ione MacLouth, sister of Mrs. Alpha T. Easton, who has been in ill health for some weeks, is greatly improved and able to be about again. Little Gertrude Perry, who was operated on some time ago for an abscess on the lungs following pneumonia, is still improving, though it has taken many weeks to restore the child's strength.

FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

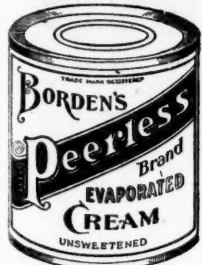
Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., June 6, 1906.

The June field day sports were witnessed by a large crowd and the contests were of great interest. There was a rifle competition between Co. E and F, won by the former, 186 points to 175. In the field day the events and winners were: 120-yard run, handicap, Private Fisher, Co. F; broad jump, handicap, Private Sands, Co. E; putting 16-pound shot, handicap, Private Gagner, Co. F, 32 ft. 6 in.; equipment race, Private Osage, Co. F, time, 1:40; shoe and legging race, Private Casler, Co. F, time, 3:10. The basket-ball game was won by Co. E.

On Sunday the soldiers from Fort Roots played a spirited game of ball with the West End Athletic Club, which resulted in their defeat, for the first time this season. The playing

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turned from her visit East and she and her husband, Major Charles R. Krauthoff, are at present residing in San Rafael.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., June 6, 1906.

After continual postponement on account of rain, the field day sports for May were finally pulled off last Monday. The band furnished inspiring music, and excitement ran high, especially during the tug of war, which was finally won by the 62d Co. Other events were 100-yd. dash, won by Private Nelson, 108th Co.; 220-yd. run, Private Carn, 30th Co.; 440-yd. run, Corp. Boyle, 62d Co.; 880-yd. run, Private Curl, 30th Co.; mile run, Corp. Boyle, 62d Co.; mile walk, Private Brandenburg, 62d Co.; relay race (1 mile), 30th Co. Judges—Capt. M. M. Mills, Chaplain Easterbrook and Lieutenant Rorebeck. Starter—Lieut. J. C. Ohnstad. Time keepers—Lieutenants Lull and Peterson.

Miss Clark, of Illinois, arrived on Friday to spend several months with her brother, Lieut. C. A. Clark. Mrs. J. R. Potter, of Victoria, B.C., was the guest during the week of Capt. and Mrs. Reeder.

On Saturday evening the post exchange was the scene of one of the gay hops of the season. Mrs. J. C. Ohnstad and Mrs. C. A. Clark were the hostesses, which assured the success of the evening. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. M. M. Mills, Dr. and Mrs. Waterhouse, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Chaplain and Mrs. Easterbrook, Lieut. and Mrs. Ohnstad, Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Mastellar, Lieut. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Lieutenant Peterson, Miss Clark, Miss Bradley, Mrs. Potter, Miss Dudley, Mrs. Munsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Mr. Walsh and Lieutenant Geere.

Lieut. C. O. Zollars left Fort Flagler on the first for Denver, where he will spend a two months' leave before starting for his duties at Fort Monroe. Colonel Lundeen was the guest of Colonel Taylor for two days, when he left for Alaska, where he will make a tour of inspection. Mrs. M. M. Mills and Mrs. Upton Bernie were in Seattle during the week.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., June 12, 1906.

Probably one of the finest displays of the troops of this post was witnessed last Saturday, June 9, by a large crowd of civilians, when Gen. William H. Carter inspected and reviewed the various organizations. In the forenoon the 27th Infantry and the Signal Corps were inspected. The band of fifty pieces furnished patriotic music. It was an ideal day and hundreds of ladies were present. In the afternoon the Artillery, in command of Major C. G. Treat, was inspected; the 21st and 14th Batteries. General Carter expressed many very complimentary remarks concerning the excellent condition of the troops. In the evening General Carter and Capt. J. L. DeWitt, his aide, were given a delightful reception at the Officers' Club.

Col. S. R. Whitall, commanding officer, has forwarded his request to be retired to the Chief of Staff. During his regime in Fort Sheridan he has made the fort a garden spot of beauty.

Baseball enthusiasm runs high. The post nine played a game last Sunday at Waukegan with a fast team and won by a score of 12 to 11. Williams pitched for locals and did excellent twirling. The post team has a staff of good pitchers—Crow, Hines and Williams—and expects to hold its own with all amateur teams around here. There was also a game in the post Sunday, played by the 14th Battery and 27th Infantry men. The 14th won by 8 to 4.

The new quarters of the two batteries, which were completed last fall, are model buildings. Fine concrete walks are being constructed on either side of the quarters. Many walks are being built throughout the post, a valuable improvement.

The Comrade's Club, which is in charge of the Rev. George D. Rogers, of Highland Park, meets every Saturday evening in the post chapel. Much good is being done by this organization. The Catholic services in the post will be in charge of the Rev. Father Thomas F. Walsh, of Chicago, next Sunday.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., June 9, 1906.

Saturday evening, May 26, Capt. and Mrs. Cole gave a dinner, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Lott, Lieut. and Mrs. Karnes, Mrs. Miller, Miss Lewis, Lieutenants Read and Foley. The Ladies' Card Club met at Mrs. Cheever's last week. The prizes were won by Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Hunter. Lieut. and Mrs. Turner gave a progressive supper on Saturday evening. Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Sterrett, Mrs. Miller, Misses Hunter, Miss Brooks, Lieutenants Koch, Carter, Wilson and Dr. Brooks.

Monday Mrs. W. L. Karnes gave a bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Rodgers. Her other guests were Mrs. Parham, Mrs. Cheever, Mrs. Sands, Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Lott, Mrs. Biddle, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Miller and Miss Lewis. Tuesday Lieut. Robert Sterrett, 9th Cav., arrived to be the guest of Major and Mrs. George K. Hunter for a month. Wednesday the Ladies' Card Club met at Mrs. Lott's. The prizes were carried off by Mrs. Glover and Mrs. Cole.

Mrs. George H. Sands gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Rodgers last Thursday. Her other guests were Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Byram, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Karnes, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Sterrett, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Lott and Mrs. Jones. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Glover gave a musical tea in honor of Miss Hunter. Selections were rendered by Mrs. Karnes, Miss Brooks and Mrs. Glover. Miss Frost, from Spearfish, S.D., arrived on Thursday to be the guest of Major and Mrs.

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McCulloch for a few days. Miss Lewis, of Omaha, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Karnes for several weeks, left on Tuesday evening. Friday afternoon Mrs. McCulloch gave a tea in honor of Miss Hunter. Major and Mrs. McCulloch entertained a few of their friends at dinner on Wednesday evening.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., June 10, 1906.

Mrs. Symington entertained at dinner in honor of her mother, Mrs. Ducat, who has returned from Paris, France. Capt. George D. Knox, 26th Inf., stationed at Fort McIntosh, was a visitor at the garrison last week. Gen. and Mrs. Cook entertained Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum and Mr. Cook at dinner at Schumeyer's Park, and spent the evening listening to the Tyrolean singers.

The illustrated lectures that have been given under the direction of Chaplain T. F. Dickson, 26th Inf., in the quadrangle of the Lower Post, have been a great success. Lieut. A. H. Schroeder, 1st Cav., stationed at Fort Clark, was a visitor here last week. Capt. S. B. Bootes has returned from a six weeks' detail at Fort Riley. Capt. and Mrs. D. B. Rosenbaum and family left Friday for an extended visit in the East. Gen. William S. McCaskey and his aide, Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, and Lieut. Col. R. E. Stevens have returned from their annual inspection tour. Capt. Dana W. Kilburn and wife have arrived from Fort Brown. Captain Kilburn is the new quartermaster of the 26th.

The usual Friday night hop at Muth's was a very large and enjoyable affair.

FORT OMAHA.

Fort Omaha, Neb., June 8, 1906.

Capt. Mac K. Cunningham, Signal Corps, has reported here and his family will follow him later on when the new quarters are completed. Lieut. Lawrence P. Butler, Q.M. and C.S., has taken a well earned leave to attend the wedding of his sister. Mrs. Montgomery, mother of the wife of Major Fehé, still remains in a serious condition. Her illness has lasted over a period of seven months.

There has been much vexatious delay in the building of the new hospital, which is urgently needed, and in finishing the row of officers' quarters on the hill, and it will be some time yet before all are completed and ready for occupancy. An appropriation of \$25,000 has been allotted to build a canteen, the upper story to be occupied as a gymnasium for the Signal Corps men.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., June 11, 1906.

Major and Mrs. Willson entertained at dinner Saturday evening. The guests present were Major and Mrs. Wakeman, Capt. and Mrs. Switzer, Capt. and Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. White, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Sommers, Capt. and Mrs. Castner. Mr. Albert D. Wakeman, son of Major William Wakeman, surgeon at this post, left on Monday for Portland, Ore.

Lieutenant Bailey returned on Wednesday from Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. Bliss, who has been a guest of her niece, Mrs. Castner, wife of Captain Castner, has returned to her home in San Francisco. Major G. B. Duncan, of the Philippine Scouts, was a visitor at the post on Sunday.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 7, 1906.

The summer exodus is beginning. Capt. Le Vert Coleman, Art. Corps, has been granted a two months' leave and he and his wife left the Presidio last Saturday for their home in Huntsville, Ala., where they will spend the entire two months.

Mrs. Hawthorne and her granddaughter, Miss Buck, who has been spending the winter with her at the Presidio, started on Sunday for San Diego, where Miss Buck's parents are at present residing, Major Buck being on sick leave. Miss Geneva Febiger, daughter of Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, is out of town at present, visiting friends at Vancouver Barracks. The friends of Mrs. Frederick Funston will be sorry to hear that she is a patient at the General Hospital, where she is obliged to undergo a slight operation.

Captain Kenneth Morton, Ord. Dept., stationed at Benicia, is at the Presidio inspecting armament.

Miss Marie Morris is visiting friends in San Jose for a few days. Lieut. John S. Davis, Art. Corps, who has been on a three months' leave, reported to-day. Mrs. Alexander B. Dyer, who has been out of town for a few weeks, has returned to the Presidio. Lieut. Frederick L. Perry, Art. Corps, has been appointed post exchange officer, relieving Lieut. E. M. Hinkle, who leaves for the East next week with his family.

Col. Charles Morris has been placed in command of the three permanent relief camps on the Presidio reservation. He and his adjutant, Capt. Louis R. Burgess, will go to San Diego the first of next week to make their regular quarterly inspection of Fort Rosecrans. Mrs. Burgess will accompany her husband as far as Los Angeles. Mrs. Walker, wife of Capt. Meriwether L. Walker, C.E., will leave her home at Fort Mason the end of this week for a visit East. Major and Mrs. C. A. Bennett have completed their packing and expect to start for their new station at Vancouver Barracks on Saturday. Lieut. Jesse J. Langdon has returned to Fort Wiley from a three months' leave in the East. Lieutenant Leigh Sypher, Art. Corps, has secured a two months' leave and will enter into business in town. Mrs. Krauthoff has re-

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Gold Medal Camp Bed No. 1.

GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., JUNE 9, 1906.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, P.M., Saturday, June 23, 1906, for laying subsoil drain at the Arlington National Cemetery, Va. Plans and specifications may be seen and information obtained on application to this office. U.S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for laying subsoil drain," and addressed to Capt. A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S.A., in charge of Depot.

GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., JUNE 9, 1906.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, P.M., Saturday, June 23, 1906, for Grading at Arlington National Cemetery, Va. Plans and specifications may be seen and information obtained on application to this office. U.S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Grading," and addressed to Captain A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S.A., in charge of Depot.

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HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Bks., D.C.; B, Presidio S.F., Cal.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, San Francisco; B and D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E and H, Benicia Bks., Cal.; F, I and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
2d Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E, G and I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.
6th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Bks., Mo.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. MacKenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.
14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; F, Sequoia Nat. Park, Cal.; L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and M, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal.

15th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

Battery and Station.
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
2d. Ft. Riley, Kas.
3d. Ft. Myer, Va.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.
5th. Manila, P.I.
6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
8th. Manila, P.I.
9th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.
11th. Ft. Adams, R.I. To proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, July 1.

Battery and Station.

12th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.
13th. Manila, P.I.
14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
17th. Vancouver Bks.
18th. Vancouver Bks.
19th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.
20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
22d. Ft. Riley, Kas.
23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
24th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
26th. Manila, P.I.
27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
28th. Manila, P.I.
29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.
1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.
2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.
5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
10th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
25th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
27th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
28th. Ft. Rosencrans, Cal.
29th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
38th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
39th. Ft. Howard, Md.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. 121st. Key West, Bks., Fla.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.
60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio S.F., Cal.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
3d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B and C, Ft. W. H. Seward, Alaska; Ft. Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska.
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A and C, Columbus Bks., O.; B and D, Ft. Slocum, N.Y.; E and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.
5th Inf.—A, B, C and D, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
7th Inf.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; B, Ft. Wayne, Mich.
10th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Lawton, Wash.

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E, F, G and H, Ft. Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Honolulu, H.I.
11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C, D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L, M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
14th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
20th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.
21st Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
22d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; K and M, Angel Island, Cal.; I and L, Point Bonita, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
23d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., N.Y.; K, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; I, L and M, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
25th Inf.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; A, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A, C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brown, Texas; B, Ft. Ringgold, Texas.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; L and M, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H and L, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, B, C and D, Ft. Logan, Colo.; I, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; K and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T.
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.
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GENERAL HENRY KNOX. Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.O. Address Ft. St. Philip, La.
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD. Capt. Lloyd England, A. C., commanding. Address Ft. Washington, Md.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD. Capt. George T. Patterson, A.C., commanding. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.

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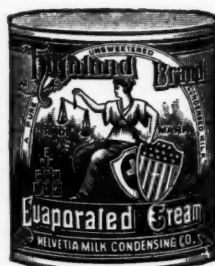
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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Sir William H. White, former Chief Constructor of the British navy, in an article published in the Nineteenth Century and After, severely condemns the policy of secrecy which has been maintained with reference to the details of the battleship Dreadnought and British warships in general. "More complete information," he remarks, "can be obtained at present from French, German, American, and other official publications, in regard to ships of those navies, than is obtainable by the British public for British ships. This condition of affairs is indefensible, and should be ended. The refusal of information and attempted secrecy goes further than the Dreadnought; indeed, from small beginnings it is spreading. Three great armored cruisers have been ordered during the last financial year from three leading private firms. It is anticipated that about £270,000 will have been earned by March 31, 1906, and that during 1906-7 over two and a quarter millions will be earned. But no information is given in regard to contract price, dimensions, and characteristics; the phrases 'details not published' or 'details not yet complete' stand in the gaps that ought to be filled, if well-established practice were followed. Submarines and destroyers are similarly treated, for reasons impossible to understand. One can turn to the French estimates and find the fullest particulars of dimensions and costs for all classes of vessels, submarines included; and the United States and Germany adopt a similar course in regard to new construction. In doing so they follow a lead set by this country, and persist therein, while our practice has been changed and information to which the public has a right is refused."

An officer of the German army, in a letter to the London Army and Navy Gazette, says that the feeling of dissatisfaction which has been growing during the last ten or fifteen years among the officers of the German army, who are artificially made nervous by everlasting reviews, inspections, or new orders, by an excessive rivalry between the single regiments, by the increase of work resulting from the two-years' service system, assisted by an insufficient number of non-commissioned officers, and an overwhelming responsibility which demands more than a conscientious man can give, is a problem which presents itself to the German Government to be solved. The

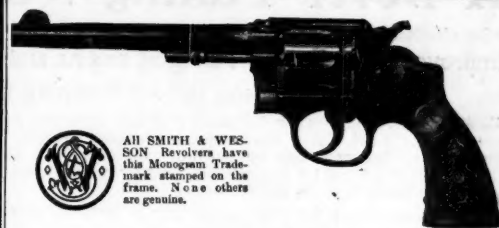
writer also states that another serious danger which the German Government must face is that the retired officers, embittered and discontented with their small pensions, are no longer so willing to offer themselves for active service in case of war. It must be borne in mind that many of them having retired comparatively young on small means with families to support, are obliged to take up new professions which utterly unfit them for further service. These are the problems which the Government must face, and it will be interesting to see how it is prepared to meet them.

The French naval authorities are watching and experimenting, but they cannot yet make up their minds as to turbines for warships. Le Yacht says that such feeble inquiries as have been made have not been followed up with the necessary attention. France has not, like Germany, despatched engineers to England with orders to make a searching investigation into the turbine question. The authorities recoiled in alarm from the possibility of having to modify the plans of ships contemplated.

It having been charged in England that the cadets admitted to the British naval school at Osborne were drawn from a very limited class, the First Lord of the Admiralty recently asked for a return showing as fully as possible the parentage of boys taken into the school since its foundation. According to the information submitted in response to this request it appears that of these boys eleven were sons of peers, 161 sons of army officers, eighty-eight sons of naval officers, eighty-three sons of clergymen, sixty-seven sons of merchants and manufacturers, thirty-one sons of barristers, forty-seven sons of solicitors, forty-six sons of medical men, forty-nine sons of civil servants, thirty-one sons of engineers and architects, fourteen sons of schoolmasters, university professors and the like, twenty-four sons of chartered accountants, stockbrokers and members of Lloyd's, seventeen sons of bank managers and clerks, ten sons of brewers, fourteen sons of land agents, fourteen sons of colonial land owners and planters, ninety sons of country gentlemen and farmers, and forty-eight were classed as independent and eleven as miscellaneous.

Palizyn, chief of the Russian General Staff, has received a communication from I. P. Mashenoff, who is thoroughly familiar with affairs in the East, and who frankly expresses his conviction that the treaty of Portsmouth is to be regarded merely as an armistice. In five, or at most six, years the war, he says, will be renewed. He claims special consideration for his opinion on the ground that he sent a communication to the minister of war in 1897, in which he not only predicted the war with Japan, but foretold the Russian defeat. The second war will be caused by Japan's determination to force Russia entirely away from the Pacific coast, says Bashenoff; he recommends as a preventive measure that two-thirds of the Russian army now in the East should remain there. The next steps should be to double track the Siberian railway, make Vladivostok an impregnable fortress, and engage foreign shipbuilders to construct a new navy for Russia, the ships to be built, however, not in Europe or America, but in the docks at Vladivostok.

In his "History of the Constitutional Force," Colonel Hay, of the British army, tells us that all the early Edwards and the famous Black Prince won honor and renown with the ancient militia on many a hard-fought field. King Henry VIII. established and encouraged county archery clubs to teach proficiency with the bow, with which his militia army was chiefly armed. King Edward VI., according to his journal, spent occasional mornings in seeing his men on guard shooting with the bow. Queen Elizabeth by forcible and quaint expres-



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sions inspired her "Milecia" with patriotic ardor for service against the threatened invasion by the Spanish Armada. King Charles II., amidst all the fear for his safety created by past events, reorganized and continued the ancient force of his people in whom he wisely trusted, and he was not disappointed. King George III. recognized "the truly meritorious zeal," etc., of the militia, while in later times we find Her Majesty Queen Victoria appreciating the services of the militia during the emergent periods of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, and, together with the present Sovereign, encouraging proficiency in the use of the rifle by the presentation of valuable prizes to the Militia Rifle Association.

Captain Bylieff, of the Russian army, who left the front in Manchuria shortly after the peace treaty was signed, arrived in St. Petersburg June 5. He is credited with riding the entire distance, about 8,700 miles, in eight months and four days. His horse, which was of English breed, was in good condition when the journey was finished. The Captain's orderly, who was his sole companion, had a Mongolian mount.

The boundary over which England and Turkey had their recent dispute is parallel to, and some 110 English miles from the Suez Canal. The Turks wanted to carry it to the west as far as the bank of the canal, which would put them in a position to destroy that waterway with a few pounds of dynamite. The boundary that the Porte sought to establish, coincides almost exactly with the old pilgrim route between Suez and Akabah, via Naki, in which last place there is an abundant supply of water. Were the demands of the Sultan, that still have to be decided upon by the Delimitation Commission, acceded to, Egypt would lose some 7,000 square miles of territory and the control of the Suez Canal.

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